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VOL. XVI NO. 26.

THE MERRY WHIRL

OF CAPITALISM—A FEW "CRACKS" AT ITS EXPENSE.

New York State Political Slogans Revised—Intervention in Cuba—Stolypin's Dilemma—England's Million Paupers—"A Free Country," and a Few Others.

"Hearst, the first"—and the worst.

"Jerome, the sleeping gnome"—keep him home.

"Hughes, who failed to give the big insurance thieves their dues"—to him your ballot refuse.

"Jackson, the man of working class action"—the only one you can vote for with satisfaction.

One never hears of a shortage of armies; but schools—that's different!

Having freed Cuba once before, the capitalist class of this country feels impelled to do the job over again. Interference with the sugar industry must desist.

If Mrs. Longworth had been trampled in Columbus, O., she would only have paid the penalty of the inordinate curiosity which the capitalist press has cultivated and fed.

The news that Premier Stolypin is at the end of his resources, is joyous news. It is equal to saying that Reaction has at last been beaten to a standstill by Revolution.

A million paupers are reported to be menacing England. The report is inaccurate, in that it has turned effect into cause. The real menace of England, and all countries like it, is not pauperism but the capitalism which produces it.

"Insist upon the law makers giving labor a square deal" is the slogan of pure and simple politics. They don't want "partisan" politics for that would mean the organizing of a class-conscious political party, and the workers in voting for such a party would cut off the labor folk from political participation, genuine labor politics, are not advocated by the Gompers crowd, as they prefer the kind of politics in which they can traffic. Their non-partisan political cry is in line with their craft-unionism. They divide the workers in the shop and at the ballot box.

Three hundred miners at Irwin, Pa., went out on strike, because the company that owns the town refused to permit beer agents to enter it. The man who declares that "this is a free country" has the beer. He can use the strikers' necessity for doing as they did, to prove that freedom is unrestrained and rampant.

Columbia Typographical Union of Washington expelled seventy members for refusing to pay strike assessments. From which it appears as if the pure and simple union fetish is losing its influence over its victims.

"The Sun" says the situation in Cuba is one of peace or ruin. Those the peace and whose the ruin "The Sun" did not say. Could it have overlooked the hold the tobacco and sugar trusts have on "the pearl of the Antilles"?

Complaint is made of "our small trade with Egypt." This may be due to the fact the Egyptian mummies are made here for less than they cost to unearth in Egypt. As reciprocity, to quote the orthodox economists, is the basis of trade, "we" need not expect any improvement until the lack of it is made good.

AT THE REGENSBURG SHOP

The International Orders "Strike" is a the Davis Shop Style.

The readers of the Daily People are familiar with the happenings in the new manufactory of Regensburg & Sons on Canal street. There the majority of the workers repudiated the International, and declared for an open shop in preference to unionism imposed by the firm. The firm were anxious to have the men in the Inter-

WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

IS SOCIALISM UN-AMERICAN?

Every once in a while, some professor in one of "our" institutions of learning, who is saturated with the teachings and philosophies of European economic schools, arises to inform a gaping world that "Socialism is un-American". The little inconsistency does not trouble him. Yet it is typical of the whole cry regarding the alleged un-American character of Socialism. One cannot take up a work on so-called American economics, not even of the school of "national economy", represented by Henry C. Carey and his disciples, without observing the immense indebtedness of those economics to European sources. Nor can one closely observe the economic maxima of American capitalism without noting their close resemblance to those of European capitalism. In fact, the so-called American economics are, like the so-called American people and institutions, but adaptations of European ones; so that the statement "Socialism is un-American", is, in the last analysis, just as wise or just as foolish as is the statement that America herself is not American, because she happens to be primarily of European origin and culture.

However, absurd the statement, "Socialism is un-American", may be, considering the original sources of American capitalism and American institutions, some will insist that this statement has not to do with primary origins—it is not a question of nativity—

but with present day tendencies—it is a question of modern spirit and final aims. We are blandly told that Americans love independence and are opposed to paternalism, as though this is a peculiar property of Americans; as though the Russians are now fighting for something diametrically opposed to it! But what is this "American" love of independence and opposition to paternalism, if not another way of expressing the spirit of let alone—of rank individualism—which owes its rise to the medieval bourgeois—to the Italian Renaissance, the English Reformation and the French Revolution? Thus the spirit, no less than the nativity of this "Socialism-is-un-American" cry, is European. Even were this not the case, considering that even those ultra-Americans, the disciples of Carey—the protectionists—are denounced for their anti-independent and paternalist doctrines, the Socialist can afford to smile at this "Socialism-is-un-American" cry; as that cry is then the familiar old cry of "stop thief".

Then Socialism is not un-American? No more than America herself, which owes so much to the Europe that discovered, peopled and developed her; no more than free-trade, which, as an economic measure, is not unknown in England, though extensively tried and advocated here by one of the leading political parties; no more than protection, with which France was acquainted long before Carey made it

a "national economy" peculiar to this country; no more, in brief, than any of the political, economic and religious doctrines of universal applicability which this country has had the good sense to adapt to its peculiar needs, to its great profit and greater glory.

Socialism is universal in its application to production for profit. Given a system of industry whose evolution destroys small individual production, creating in its stead a system of large social production, in which a few private individuals, called capitalists, own the land and capital of the country, making millions of workers propertyless and dependent upon them for a livelihood, and you have conditions in which Socialism will grow and flourish. In no country of the world are these conditions so prevalent as in America. In fact, so much is this the case, that it may be said without qualification, that Socialism is preeminently American. All the conditions of American life,—its trusts, labor unions, representative form of government and class struggles, make for the industrial democracy known as Socialism. So that we may regard this, the most highly developed of capitalist countries, as foremost in Socialist tendencies; and, as a consequence, we may expect Socialism to be inaugurated here quicker than it is likely to be inaugurated elsewhere.

Socialism is not only American, but America is decidedly Socialist.

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I. W. W. CONVENTION

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OPENED IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

Some Friction Arose Over the Credentials Committee, but It Was Smoothed Over—Some of the Delegates Feared There Was a Plot to Disrupt—Vast Majority of the Delegates Stand for Revolutionary Organization—Reactionaries Cut No Figure—New York Has Fourteen Delegates.

Chicago, September 17.—The second annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World was called to order at 10 a. m. to-day at Fitzgerald Hall, Halstead and Adams streets.

After General Secretary Trautmann had read the call for the convention General President Sherman announced that he would appoint a credential committee of seven members. Delegate Kinneally of New York objected to the committee being appointed and moved that it be elected by the body. Kinneally's motion was declared out of order and the chair declining to entertain an appeal, appointed Keough McMullen, Cole, Mrs. Forberg, Michael Hendricks and Cronin. Adjournment was ordered until 2 o'clock.

The vast majority of the delegates fearing some plot was behind the refusal to have the credential committee elected by the body refused to recognize the committee. Delegate Sims advised that the delegates hang on to their credentials. Delegate De Leon urged that the delegates handle the matter coolly, that while he realized that the General President had acted autocratically in assuming powers not granted by the Constitution, yet, to avoid playing into the hands of possible disruptionists, he would advise that the credential committee be recognized. Delegate Markley supported this position, and wisdom and coolness prevailed, so that if there was any attempt to split the convention it failed. The delegates decided to recognize the credential committee. They marched to headquarters delivered their credentials and adjourned from 11 till 2 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled at 2 o'clock the credential committee reported progress and asked that more time be given it. The committee said that all would be given a square deal. Delegate Shenkan moved that in order to facilitate matters the committee should first report the delegates seated and that the number of votes could be announced afterward and this was carried. Delegate De Leon moved a resolution to aid in organizing the convention, that all unprotected delegates form the temporary organization and decide the cases of those delegates protested by the credential committee, or protested by unprotected delegates. This resolution was carried.

General President Sherman wishing to speak called Delegate De Leon to the chair. Delegate Markley moved that the delegates in their spare time carry on street agitation during the term of the convention. The motion was carried, the Chicago members being instructed to select the corners and arrange for speakers. The convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock.

The present hall being too small the convention will move to Brand's Hall to-morrow. The sentiment of the convention is overwhelmingly revolutionary, the reactionary element being almost a negligible quantity.

Vincent St. John with his wife is present and received a warm welcome. There seems to be no doubt but that the prosecution will drop the case against him when court opens. The New York delegation numbers fourteen.

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John Sweeney as chairman opened the meeting with a rapid fire talk, and was followed by Julius Eck, who gave a clear and concise statement of the condition of the working class and the reason for it. Bernine dealt upon the merchandise character of labor power.

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JACKSON SUCCESSFUL

HOLDS FINE MEETING IN OSWEGO—WORKMEN STAY FOR MORE.

Buy All the Literature on Hand—Quiet, Unassuming Candidate for Governor Proves a Surprise—Called to Organize a Local of the I. W. W.

Oswego, N. Y., September 11.—The meeting held here by Thomas H. Jackson, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Governor, last night, was such a success, that, no doubt, the readers of The People would like to hear about it. Jackson looks so quiet and unassuming that your correspondent was prepared for a pretty good meeting. But we were all pleasantly surprised to hear point after point sent home, amid such remarks as "That fellow is the best I've ever heard." The audience numbered about 200, and were mostly all workmen. They bought all the pamphlets on hand and stood waiting for more.

Jackson showed "the equality before the law" of "Brother Capital and Labor," by citing the difference in legal treatment meted out to the overworked laborer and the debauched capitalist. He then proceeded to show up the system of production, with its private ownership, which makes this possible; how labor produces \$2,400 of wealth and gets \$400 in return therefor; how the surplus requires foreign markets that lead the workers to volunteer to go to Cuba and the Philippines, in order to perpetuate the system that exploits themselves. What Brother Capital thus gains in the aggregate is expended on yachts, gambling, and debauchery.

Jackson then paid his respects to Hearst and other alleged socialists, who instead of leading up to or advancing Socialism, are simply blocking its progress; their alleged reforms, when not positively reactionary, acting as a prop to the continuation of capitalism, forever filling the heads of labor with "radical" twaddle and nonsense.

The I. W. W. was well received and treated.

Jackson should never be taken off the road. He is the right man in the right place, if he can do as well in every place as he did in Oswego.

Rochester, N. Y., September 10.—Thomas Jackson, gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, spoke here to a small but appreciative audience. Jackson delivered a good instructive speech.

Hearst has the ear of the workers here just now. The Socialist party speakers are not meeting with any success at their open air meetings. They held forth 15 minutes and are then forced to close for want of audience. The best of it, one of their speakers, Hickey, will support the I. W. W., while another, Collins, will denounce

it. Our literary agent attends their street meetings regularly, and has some success.

Jackson has received a request to hurry to Watertown. Over 50 men are waiting to be organized into a local of the I. W. W. Jackson will spend two days there. The Syracuse or Cannastota date will be dropped.

RESOLUTIONS

On the Death of Comrade Frank Leitner, State Organizer S. L. P. and Member of Section San Antonio.

Whereas, The grim reaper, Death, has entered our ranks and plucked from our midst our dear beloved Comrade Frank Leitner, a noble man, bright of intellect, lofty of aspiration, valiant and determined in the fight for the abolition of wage slavery; a man who had an ideal and lived up to it, consistently and persistently struggling to establish conditions that should enable mankind to become something more than mere animals, and

Whereas, Though of a philanthropic spirit, virtually giving the best of his life, both metaphorically and literally, to the cause he loved—the uplifting and emancipation of the working class—Comrade Leitner was not a superficial sentimentalist; but with that good sense born of deep study and penetration, blended the ideal with the economic material possibilities of the age. "What is life for but to be lived?" and who can be said to live who lives not up to his full ideal, seemed to be ever present in the mind and work of our departed Comrade Frank Leitner. And, having lived such a life we feel justified in saying that when upon his death bed our Comrade felt no regret at a life not well spent; that his only regret, whenever he thought of death, was that he should have to give up the fight for working class freedom. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our Comrade Frank Leitner we have lost one of the most loyal, able, active and beloved comrades; the working class, a sincere, earnest and valiant champion; the wife and sons a kind, generous, loving and honorable companion and father, and mankind a man whose life to emulate it were commendable, and be it further that

Resolved, That we renew our zeal for the cause which our deceased Comrade had at heart; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our deceased comrade, and to the Daily and Weekly People, and the Socialist Arbeiter Zeitung, and that a copy be spread upon the records of this section.

Section San Antonio, S. L. P.

J. V. Kendall,
Carl Sphar,
Chas. Werner,
Committee.

San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 1st, 1906

DE LEON SPEAKS

UNDER JOINT AUSPICES OF THE S. L. P. AND THE S. P. OF KALAMAZOO.

Militant Socialists Get Together and Held Successful Meeting—S. P. Man Acts as Chairman and in Introducing the Speaker Declares That the Day of Militant Socialist Unity is Not Far Distant.

Kalamazoo, Mich., September 12.—As secretary of the joint committee on Daniel De Leon's lecture in this city on September 11th, I consider it my duty to make a brief report of same. It was perhaps a little unfortunate that, De Leon should have struck this town at this time, as the local socialists here are all worked up, or rather engrossed in the action taken against them by the Mayor and City Council in their demands for the privilege of holding public open-air meetings, which was refused, as a matter of course. Nevertheless, the committee in charge did the best it could under the circumstances, and, taking everything into consideration, the De Leon meeting of September 11th held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party was a success.

Guy H. Lockwood of the Socialist Party acted as chairman and introduced the lecturer with a few timely remarks; stating that although there were two Socialist parties in the United States, that both were after the same object: The abolition of the wages system and the establishment of the co-operative Commonwealth, that the state of Michigan had put itself on record at its State Convention as favorable to Socialist Political Unity, and Industrial organization, and that the presence of the old revolutionary war horse, Daniel De Leon, amongst us was a proof that the day of the unification of the revolutionary socialist forces was not far distant. Both the statements of the chairman and the introduction of De Leon were received with loud applause.

The veteran lecturer did not attempt any oratorical feats or rhetorical gymnastics, but in a quiet, clear and concise manner entered into the subject: "Revolutionary Socialism."

It is unnecessary for me to state the substance and co-relative details of this subject to any one who has the least conception of the Socialist Philosophy, but lest I be accused of treating this matter with indifference, I will say that De Leon made the cardinal points of revolutionary socialism clear. He brought out and illustrated the class struggle. The theory of surplus value and its necessary results and Wage Slavery and criminal rule of capitalism with its waste, corruption and misery, and interwove the whole

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DE LEON RECEIVES

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION FROM
LARGE AUDIENCE IN CLEVELANDYoung Socialist Party Members Who
Came Prolonged, Stay to Admire—De-
livers Telling Address on Industrial
Unionism and Working Class Politics.

Cleveland, O., September 11.—A most enthusiastic and fairly large audience, greeted Daniel De Leon when he stepped on the platform at Acme Hall here last evening. He was cheered vociferously for several minutes; I. W. W. men from the Socialist Party joining in the warm greeting. It was a fitting reception for the man who has been maligned for years by the reactionary element in the Socialist Party. The genuine "kangaroo" is fast disappearing, but he has left behind the phrases, and canmies which were his stock in trade. The younger progressive Socialist Party element with some of the old "kangaroo" traditions bequeathed to them came to see Daniel De Leon, expecting a fire-eating, dogmatic utterer of vituperation and falsehood. It's amusing to watch the expression on the faces of these young progressive Socialist Party men. From amazement it changes to admiration. They are delighted to find a man cultured and polished in his diction and manners who understands them—the working class. They compare him with Willshire, Patterson and the various persons and other intellectuals of the S. P., finding in their comparison much to De Leon's advantage.

The heat in the hall was oppressive so the speaker did not attempt a lengthy address. He was clear and to the point at all times through and scored some telling points for Industrial Unionism. De Leon built his foundation and as deftly he completed his arguments. "An organization which has not behind it the power to enforce its ballot-box decrees, is not a political party," said De Leon and proved his arguments by referring to the Republican and Democratic parties and to Wm. B. Hearst's effort to be fairly dealt with at the ballot box in New York.

De Leon also took a fall out of the fellows who talk, write and dream work for the working class. "Civilized man," says The People's editor, "has come to the conclusion that we work to live; it is a barbarian idea that we live to work." In his inimitable way he showed how we now were barbarians; further how we should be worthy to be called civilized when through the I. W. W. we seized the industries and operated them, not to see how much we could produce for parasites, but for ourselves.

De Leon's concluding remarks, an appeal to his audience to pursue the study of economics and politics further, were followed by several questions. One of them was whether it wouldn't be better to give an audience a picture of the co-operative commonwealth, than to merely deal with the critical phase of the movement. He was referred to Bellamy's "Looking Backward" for elaborations of our ideal.

The last question asked offered the best opportunity for a good argument. It was asked if, inasmuch as but 20 per cent of the workers were organized now under pure and simpledom, whether the I. W. W. could hope to organize more. De Leon then showed how pure and simpledom makes the working class pessimistic, but being correctly schooled and organized they who will pick up hope anew. Further he showed how the closed shop meant not to put the capitalist out of business but to close the shop against the working class. The way the audience caught on was inspiring. Pure and simpledom, an opiate to deaden the effect of present day misery, is doomed. Press Committee.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Business in this department keeps up pretty well. Washington S. E. C. is by far in the lead. They paid a bill of \$11.37, and ordered 873 pamphlets and 3000 leaflets. Section Chicago 225 pamphlets and 2,000 leaflets; Unity Club, New York 150 pamphlets, Cincinnati 100; Portland, Ore. 50; New Haven, Conn. 50; Organizer Frank Young, Connecticut 50; and French Branch New York 70.

A. W. W. headquarters Chicago 10,000 Address to Wage Workers; I. W. W. Schenckstadt, N. Y. 2,000; Fall River, Mass. 2,000 "Who Shall Control?" Utica, N. Y. 1,000 and 50 emblem buttons; Elizabeth, N. J. 43 pamphlets; M. Probst, Gillespie, Ill. 44; 11 and 13 A. D. New York 40; 3 and 10th A. D. 25; 30 and 23 A. D. 20; 26 and 28 A. D. 40; 5 and 7 A. D. 25 buttons.

Keep it up, hustle out the literature, it is propaganda that we are organized for. Break new ground with the leaflets. We have a new printing of "Who Shall Control Industry" under way.

MILL AND SPENCER

HOW THEY REGARDED SOCIALISM.

A writer in the Fortnightly Review, offering a fresh estimate of the life and character of John Stuart Mill, dwells upon the disillusioned old age of Herbert Spencer, and suggests a theory to explain Mill's greatest zest in life until the last. There are cynical readers who will suggest that the moral which the contrast is intended to convey might be better worthy of consideration if the premises of the argument could themselves be established. Mr. Spencer's alleged disillusionment is an interesting subject upon which much might be written. A great deal of foolishness has been talked about it, and altogether too much has been taken for granted. As for Mr. Mill's greater appetite for life and its varied interests, more than a passing doubt is awakened by the pages of his "Autobiography."

Let us, however, admit that Mr. Mill, in spite of bereavement and invalidism, was a man of warmer enthusiasms in ripe age than he had been in early manhood, and that Mr. Spencer, when he had completed the "Synthetic Philosophy," was not as enthusiastic over his achievement as he had been over his conception of it forty years earlier. Does it follow that Mill got over his early fit of the blues because he fell in love first with Wordsworth's poetry and secondly with Mrs. Taylor, as our Fortnightly author assumes, and that Mr. Spencer began to feel that all is vanity because no great emotional interest ever brought him into touch with the common life of humanity? There is a cant of philosophy, as there is a cant of commonplace religiosity, and we confess to feeling that this way of accounting for the admitted differences between Mill's temperament and Spencer's savors of philosophic cant.

To make the moral as unctuous as possible, the Fortnightly writer admits that Spencer had the larger thought and did the greater intellectual work. Mere intellect, then, cannot make life worth while. Spencer's thinking also was more concrete than Mill's. His knowledge was fuller and more varied, and yet it did not satisfy, because, as we are asked to infer, Spencer somehow failed to see the "light that never was on sea or land," while Mill, in spite of rationalistic utilitarianism, caught glimpses of it.

Far be it from us to deny that life is more than intellectual occupation, or that the emotional nature and the consciousness of realities which science is unable to formulate are, even for the philosopher, more necessary than generalizations. We suspect that the true secret of happiness is to be found in that mere abundance of life which makes men and women reach out in every direction for renewal upon renewal of experiences, even the commonplace ones, and finds delight in unstudied expenditure of self in all sorts of disinterested activities. Mill probably had in this sense a larger fund of vitality than Spencer had, and he did not so completely exhaust his resources in one absorbing task. But, making full allowance for all this, we are fairly confident that there was a strictly intellectual factor in the dissatisfaction of Mr. Spencer's later years, and in the comparative satisfaction of Mill's, which is important enough to offer to the attention of both our moralists and our social philosophers.

Mr. Mill, long before he arrived at old age, had become a socialist, and he saw in socialism a great and glorious promise for mankind. Mr. Spencer, on the contrary, had come to regard socialism as the greatest evil that could conceivably overtake the human race, and had yet come to believe that inevitably a socialistic regime would be inaugurated. A more curious and thoroughly paradoxical development of two great minds has perhaps never been witnessed. Mill, a veritable apostle of the widest personal liberty, the author of a book without an equal as a cogent argument for non-intervention in the realm of personal conduct, came to look upon universal co-operation through the State as the one certain way to improve both the material and the moral condition of mankind, and he was never for a moment troubled by the socialistic scheme should diminish the freedom of the individual. Mr. Spencer, the first mind to perceive the true nature of the cosmic process of evolution, and to describe it as fundamentally a universal integration, which, however, brings with it endless differentiation and variety, balked at the ultimate integration of the social economic order; conceiving it as something destined not to create a richer life for the individual, including an ever-enlarging liberty through differentiation, but to destroy personal freedom and to regiment all mankind in one vast homogeneity.

All this, we say, one of the great curiosities and paradoxes of the history of philosophy. Whether or not we need to go back to this purely intellectual phenomenon to discover deeper causes of Mill's abiding faith in the excellence of life, and Spencer's discouragement, it is certain that this one difference in their convictions will account for much. Mill never wrought his ideas into so systematic a form as Spencer achieved in the "Synthetic Philosophy," but he somehow avoided the inconsistency which, beyond any question, Spencer became lost in when, as the philosopher of evolution, he tried to save his stock of Manchester politico-economic principles. What really happened to him was on all fours with what happened to the theologians of his generation, who, when they in a general way accepted the Spencerian-Darwinian cosmology, tried also to hold on to their literal interpretation of Eden and the Flood. The real truth about Mr. Spencer's disillusionment is that his nerve gave out before he had finished his "Sociology" and his "Ethics." The logic of his system required him to throw overboard a creed of economic individualism which he could not relinquish. Therein lay his discomfiture—The Independent.

BEGIN AT THE BEGINNING.

An Old Injunction With a New Application—It Concerns You.

As already announced, next Sunday September 23, the Daily People, and on Saturday September 29, the Weekly People will begin the publication of "American Industrial Evolution," by Justus Ebert. The first installment will include the introductory, chapter one, and possibly part of chapter two. The introductory sets forth the outlines of "American Industrial Evolution," and is practically a presentation of the scope of the work. Chapter I is entitled "The Combined Agriculture-Handicraft Period." It has the following sectional sub-heads: "Land the Main Requirement of Early Production;" "Early American Producer Self-Reliant and Independent;" "Handicraft Distinct and Separate from Agriculture;" "The Beginnings of Dependence and Subjection." Chapter II is entitled, "The Modern Machine Industry and Factory System." The sectional sub-heads are as follows: "The War for Independence;" "The Fruits of the Revolution;" "A Wonderful Decade;" "Effects of New Industrial System on Old;" "Basic Cause of Farmers' Bankruptcy;" "The Corporation—its Beginning and Results;" "American Original Accumulation;" "The Domination of the Corporation." These chapter titles and sectional sub-heads indicate the character of "American Industrial Evolution."

"Begin at the beginning" is always a good injunction. Begin at the beginning in reading this work, by subscribing to the Daily and Weekly People now. Don't miss the opening chapters. They are part of the foundation of which the superstructure is raised. Subscription rates are as follows for the Daily People.

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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Good, you are doing better. For the week ending September 15th, 225 subs to the Weekly People, and 46 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 281. The roll of honor, those sending in five or more subs, is:

G. L. Bryce, London, Ont. 12; Carl Starkenberg, Fairbanks, Alaska 15; August Gilhaus, Ouray, Colo. 9; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O. 8; J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. 7; Sam Wold, Rochester, N. Y. 7; and 6 each by: Paul Turner, Port Angeles, Wash. P. De Lee, Troy, N. Y. Thos. H. Jackson, N. Y. State, R. Katz, N. Y. State; Scannell and Haupt Brooklyn, N. Y. W. L. Noon, Bellingham, Wash. R. Thumann, Cincinnati, O. Sam Murray, Vallejo, Cal. L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. sends 8; and E. J. Weidensall, Altoona, Pa. 5.

Now then comrades don't let this be but a momentary spurt. Keep it up, and let others join in the good work.

Prepaid cards sold: F. Carroll, San Francisco, \$10; Washington S. E. C. \$10.

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CHICAGO SOCIALISTS

ENCOUNTER OLD FORMS OF OPPOSITION
IN NEW GUISE.Hoodlums Unsuccessfully Start Opposition
Meetings and Inflammable Race Pre-
judices—Also Fire Volleys of Rotten
Eggs, With Same Results.

Chicago, September 9.—History repeats itself. America is no exception to it. The time when Socialism was treated as an utopia and the Socialists as dreamers is gone by; it is true. Some 15 or 20 years ago when a socialist would go out on the street corners to preach socialism he was treated to stones, rotten eggs, or other food stuffs, if not worse. But as capitalism grew and developed, the condition of the working class got worse and worse, the workers took to socialism more and more until the capitalist howled "To stop the growth of Socialism it must be treated with argument, not stones." The more the capitalists argued against Socialism the stronger the Socialist movement got. To-day the workers are fast organizing into a union of their class, which bids fair to take a stand and dispute the ownership of the tools of production; and in time, when sufficiently strong will take and hold that which is theirs.

The capitalist class know what that means, they know that when the workers have a class union they will also vote as a class. They get desperate, accordingly. Argument is abandoned and the former tactics are resorted to once more.

Some weeks ago Billow and Mager were holding an open air meeting, corner Maxwell and Halstead streets, when a gang of hoodlums, a little way off, on the other side, opened fire on us. About two dozen rotten eggs were fired at us, with no results. They struck some of the audience but never touched the speakers.

It was on this corner that Justh, some weeks later, got arrested.

Last Saturday night we were holding forth on Johnson and 12th streets. Justh spoke first, after which he introduced Billow, who spoke for about an hour when he noticed some politicians around. Of a sudden Billow saw a gang of hoodlums with a soap box right opposite to where we were holding our meeting. One of them got on the soap box and started to speak. In about 5 minutes a crowd of about five hundred more gathered. The hoodlum poked fun at the Socialists; then made fun of the Jews. Billow realized right off what they wanted. He knew they had come to start up a slugging game.

Billow spoke on Socialism. Some one told Billow that the gang did the same thing at a Socialist Party meeting and asked him to announce to the crowd (which must have now numbered 1,000) to be careful and to keep their hands in their pockets. This Billow did in a loud voice. The crowd then moved toward Billow and listened. When they, the hoodlums, saw that, they too came over. They were looking for some one to scrap with; but did not succeed in finding him.

The hoodlums then returned to their corner and again got up on the soap box and made fun of the Jews; thinking we suppose, that Billow would rouse the Jews to make a fight; but Billow did no such thing. He merely pointed that out as one of the arguments the capitalists give against Socialism. He showed the crowd that the capitalists will not meet the Socialists and debate this question in a civil way. The hanging of workingmen in 1886, the present attempt to hang working men like Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—this that was happening right before their very eyes—is the only way the capitalists can refute the arguments of the Socialists.

The police then came and chased the hoodlums around the corner, and although they caught some, made no arrests.

Billow continued the meeting in presence of the police till after eleven o'clock.

After adjourning some of our boys were waylaid and beaten.

This Tuesday we will hold another meeting on the same corner.

Saturday eve, September 15th we will hold another meeting and expect trouble.

We therefore call on all comrades and sympathizers to come to this meeting to help us to keep order. Don't forget the place; Johnson and 12th street.

If we get the necessary help and carry our meeting through successfully, we will turn the tables on the capitalists, and show that as they failed to bury Socialism with stones, rotten eggs and potatoes and other vile things, so will they fail now. Comrades be at your post!

The New York Labor News Company
is the literary agency of the Socialist
Labor Party and publishes nothing but
sound Socialist literature.

WOMAN'S FIELD

[For The People by Rhoda M. Brooks.]

[The pages and correspondents' columns in both Daily and Weekly People are open to women and their grievances, and any questions asked by women seeking light upon industrial or economic questions will be answered and treated upon the same basis as men, as there are no sex distinctions made.]

"Yes, I am opposed to my husband being a socialist."

"Why?"

"Because it's nothing but meetings night after night; that keeps him away from his family."

This is a true feminine reason of women who pride themselves on not being unreasonable. Down the ages has come the desire for attention and care, and whatever stands in the way of these things is apt to have a hard contest to win out against woman.

Let us see if the reason is a good one, even from a woman's standpoint.

How many men are there who are contented to have no associates outside their own families? Count all you know upon your fingers and see how many fingers you have to spare. Granting that a large proportion desire men associates particularly, is it not better to give them something that is uplifting, something that has a noble object to work for, than to have them seek saloons or go where they are simply looking for "a good time?" A "good time" outside the family often means a bad time for the present and future of both wife and children.

Now, socialism has for its object the bettering of conditions for all. To be a socialist is to have a standard of right and wrong, and to live up to the standard of justice and virtue. It means that a man must be a better husband, father or son, and that he will frequent no place where he would not have his womanfolk go.

There is another and personal reason why it is better that a man should have associates of the right kind out in the world. Two people living together become so well acquainted that they are apt to exhaust each other mentally, until petty trials of daily life prevent growth and expansion. As a matter of self-preservation a wife should sanction her husband's reaching out for new and proper environments, so he may bring into her life new interests—which he will do, if she does not oppose him. She, too, may become a good socialist even if she is confined at home with babies and dish-washing. Her sentiments will help mould her boys so they will work under better conditions than their father had to face.

But to hark back to the woman's reason for opposing socialism: It is one that had its birth in the time when

woman was man's chattel, his slave, his toy, and everything counted from the standpoint of his few-and-far-between moments of "love-making." Now woman is an individual, rising from her centuries' old slavery into a strong personality. She must know things; must be able to teach her boys and girls the why of life and what is for their best interests. To do this she must put aside self, look facts squarely in the face and not cultivate what one woman meant when she said: "If such things are in the world I do not want to know them," meaning by "such things" the oppression of the poor and half paid wage slaves. Woman must know, if she would not tie her children to worse conditions. Mothers must sink selfish desires and the hunger for "more attention" into the determination to be helpmates to build for themselves and their children's future better conditions. This surely is a greater object in life than to strive for the sole attention of the husband.

The woman who opposes socialism should know what socialism is. On the mere basis of feelings, she should not judge the cause. She cannot be a judge until she has fitted herself, and then her knowledge and intuitions will make possible much which the cold logic of man delays. After she has learned her lesson, she will have no time to mourn over her husband's frequent meetings, but will be ready to spur him on, knowing that all good work must have its pioneers who need always stand on guard.

As before intimated, woman to-day is a thinking, reasoning individual. She wants to know things and in her seeking leads man along faster than he would naturally go. She has passed the stage where she requires constant attention to keep her good nature. She wants to be a part of the great world struggle, to help for better things. Her impulses and desires in this way need directing, and she also needs to learn that she must not pin her opinions to personal bias. She must get at the root of causes in the industrial world and not be alarmed at the word "economics," but strive to understand what that means in relation to her own existence.

As soon as a woman desires to know things, she broadens and becomes a positive individual, with no time or inclination for whimpering about what is obviously her own.

To be opposed to socialism merely from a personal standpoint of "feeling" is to stand back in the centuries and believe that all wrong, all argument is covered with the pointless "I don't believe it." Woman is past that. She is ready to take up her share of the world's work and in doing that she must take up her share in the world's thinking.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop Avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-4 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 400 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 135 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., St. Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 217 Front avenue. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning, 11 a. m.

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INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

— By EUGENE V. DEBS. —

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 10, 1905.

"The Industrial Workers is organized, not to conciliate, but to fight the capitalist class. We have no object in concealing any part of our mission; we would have it perfectly understood. We deny that there is anything in common between workingmen and capitalists. We insist that workingmen must organize to get rid of capitalists and make themselves the masters of the tools with which they work, freely employ themselves, secure to themselves all they produce, and enjoy to the full the fruit of their labor."

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 2-6 NEW READE STREET, N. Y.

AS TO THE SITUATION IN COLORADO

RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by General Committee, Section New York County, S. L. P.

Whereas, the Socialist Labor Party contends, that in the kidnapping and imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the capitalist class is attempting to strike a blow at Industrial Unionism, for which we are so earnestly laboring and fighting; and

Whereas, Wm. D. Haywood has been nominated by the Socialist Party for Governor of Colorado; and

Whereas, we consider this as an appropriate protest against the capitalist outrage; and

Whereas, we regard the time for a general vote of the entire Socialist Labor Party too short to serve the object in view, to wit: to set aside certain provisions of the Party constitution, so as to enable the Socialist Labor Party men in Colorado to support Wm. D. Haywood; therefore be it

Resolved by the general committee of Section New York County Socialist Labor Party in regular meeting assembled, that we approve of the intentions of the Colorado S. L. P. men to support Wm. D. Haywood in order to give a rebuke to the capitalist class against their attempt of carrying out the judicial murder and we urge the National Executive Committee to set aside all technical obstacles and give the Colorado comrades all support possible in order to make the rebuke an effective one.

For the Committee, J. Scheurer, chairman; A. Gollerstepper, and A. J. Francis secretary.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The question of Colorado is the question of the day among the members of the S. L. P., and many members are willing to do anything to free Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone from the prison where they have been incarcerated, unjustly, as far as we know.

The State Committee of Colorado has gone so far as to propose to withdraw from the S. L. P. and help increase the vote of the Socialist party, contrary to the constitution of the S. L. P. Already much criticism of their action has appeared in The People. The question should be coolly discussed. This is the first time such questions have come before the membership, and if we realize that the S. E. C. of Colorado acted in good faith, we will not be so ready to carp and allege crookedness, although we may admit that the S. E. C. were bad generals, and made a mistake.

I would make the following proposition, which may itself not be to the liking of some Party members. The Haywood affair can no longer be considered a question of individualism or martyrdom; we must consider the millions at voices which protested against the outrage and were slighted by the officials of the present administration. The Socialists of Colorado, who united with all classes of workmen in these protests, possess higher aspirations than the Socialists of Chicago and New York who acted treasonably to the whole working class. For that reason I would suggest that the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado put a ticket in the field if it is not too late, and that some section of the Party move to suspend Article II, Section 19, for the office of Governor only.

By all means, do not consider Haywood, but only the million voices of protest and the slanders hurled against us by the class higher up.

S. Winauer.
New York, September 4.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Just as a second to comrade Shea in reference to the action of the Colorado S. E. C., I should say with the district school gentleman: "Dem's my sentiments, gentlemen, exactly."

A. G. Walsh.
Jamaica, N. Y., Sept. 5.

IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." An outrage, an injustice, committed against a class conscious workman, whomsoever he may be, or wherever he may be, draws, as by a magnet, the attention of every class conscious Socialist of whatever shade or name. And by the light of such responses we will see the positive or negative Socialist. It is not merely the name that determines—it is actions we go by.

"An injury to one is the concern of all." In rallying to the standard of brother Haywood it does not follow that the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado endorses the Socialist party. It simply means that the "To Hell with the Constitution" capitalism of Colorado, having singled out for victimization, a man and an organization which is truly striving to unite the working

class, the Socialist Labor Party, true to itself, true to the movement it champions, could not do otherwise than strive for united action at the ballot box in behalf of our persecuted brothers of the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Effect follows cause. The hell hounds of Colorado capitalism have forced the political unity of class conscious Socialists in that State. Let our Colorado comrades stand by Haywood. Not to stand by him would mean that our action would be inconsistent, would be untrue to the principle we have ever strived to promote—class conscious unity of the working class. In economic demonstrations against Colorado brigandage we called for united action in the protest meetings, and now we cannot stand to divide the workers, on the same issue, on the political field. On the economic field Haywood stands where we stand, and considering all the circumstances pertaining to his nomination we must stand by it.

Chas. Schrafft.
Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 5.

V.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The request having been made to me for a personal, Party-member opinion upon what has come to be known as the "Situation in Colorado," I have this to say:

New occasions bring new duties. I do not quote the maxim as conclusive. To do so would be to incur the identical false reasoning that I have so long been struggling against, and which consists in begging the question. I feel sure that if all the Party members held that the Colorado situation is a New Occasion, we would all be agreed upon the New Duty. Likewise do I feel sure that, if we all held that the Colorado situation is no New Occasion, our conclusion as to the duty in the premises would not differ. THE real issue is, accordingly, is the Colorado situation a New Occasion? That is the thing to prove or disprove. I hold the Colorado Situation IS a New Occasion; I hold it is a New Occasion of prime and extraordinary magnitude, a New Occasion that bids the S. L. P. rise to the requirements of the hour, which are the requirements of its own mission.

First—Everybody knows that the S. P. is not a homogeneous body like the S. L. P. Not only is the S. P. radically different things in different States, but even its membership in any one State consists of radically different elements. The expression is well known—"S. L. P. S. P.'s." The tell-tale expression is born in the S. P. camp itself. Nothing more need be said to prove both the fact of the incongruity of the elements now in that camp, and of the character of those several elements, besides the obvious fact that such a combination can only be accidental.

Second—Even if, as I have my doubts, Haywood was a member in good standing in the S. P. at the time of his nomination, he belongs to the element designated as "S. L. P. S. P." With the S. L. P. he holds that the ballot is a dash in the pan, unless the Working Class is industrially-economically organized so as to be able, itself, to enforce the fiat of its ballot by taking and holding the productive powers of the land; with the S. L. P. he holds that the A. F. of L. is not a labor organization, but a buttress of capitalism; and with the S. L. P. he repudiates "neutrality" in Unionism as a fraud. Needless to say that the exact opposites are the tenets of the "S. P. S. P.'s."

Third—Haywood is held in prison to-day, and deprived of a speedy trial, so as to prolong the period of his inactivity, not in S. Pism, but in S. L. Pism.

Fourth—So obvious is this fact that, on the one side, the three headquarters of S. Pism—New York, Chicago and Milwaukee—gagged at falling in line with the I. W. W. protest meetings; New York and Chicago deliberately ruptured the solidarity that Labor should have displayed under the circumstances, and "went it alone," preferring to treat the Capitalist Class to the delightful spectacle of a divided Working Class, rather than appear to lose color with the A. F. of Hell, while Milwaukee even went so far as to recommend a "suspension of judgment." On the other side, the S. L. P. from one end of the country to the other, felt the shock to S. L. Pism dealt by the Colorado-Idaho outrage, and merged everywhere with the I. W. W. protestants.

Fifth—Whether or not there was, as is said in some quarters, bad faith on the part of some of those who engineered the nomination of Haywood, the fact remains that the act was wise. It was responsive to a Working Class sentiment. Without this sentiment, whatever bad faith, if any there was,

came into play, could evoke no response. Haywood's nomination is a demonstration, a significant demonstration, supplementary of the previous ones, available at this juncture.

At this point I hear myself interrupted with several objections—The first objection is that Haywood's letter of acceptance is cast in a mold which seems to ignore the I. W. W. position. I shall not deny the truth of this charge. It does not, however, outweigh other facts that we, in turn, should not ignore. For one thing, a man's attitude is not to be judged by any one act. For another, allowance must be made for the oversight of a man who is laboring under the trying circumstances that now surround Haywood. The demonstration in favor of Haywood is not in favor of what HAYWOOD has done, it is in favor of what Haywood HAS DONE. The man's career, as a whole, especially since the Chicago Manifesto, which was mainly his work, down to and inclusive of the Chicago Convention, and further down to the day of his kidnapping, is a solid contribution towards the emancipation of the Working Class.

The second objection is more prickly. It is a bunch of objections that center around the scatterbrained conduct of the Denver "Miners' Magazine," the organ of Haywood's own body.

That paper's going clean out of its way to endorse one of the two rival Socialist tickets in distant Pennsylvania, and thereby to repudiate the other, notwithstanding the fact that the paper is an I. W. W. organ; notwithstanding the further fact that, owing to the delicate political situation which at present surrounds the I. W. W., wisdom dictated the I. W. W. to hold a neutral position towards the two rival parties of Socialism; and notwithstanding the circumstance that the candidates which the paper thus went out of its way to endorse are all A. F. of L. men, "proud of their A. F. of L. record."

That paper's disingenuous attempt in its issue of the 50th of last month, to justify its conduct on the ground of "autonomy"—Colorado "autonomy" in Pennsylvania!

That paper's arrogant assumption of infallible unaccountability by praising the "record" of its Pennsylvania endorsement, and while carefully abstaining from stating what that "record" is, expect and browbeatingly demand that its own unsubstantiated "ipse dixit" be accepted like some papal "ex cathedra" pronouncement;

Finally, that paper's flying off the handle in a self-confagration of gratuitous insult to the S. L. P. in answer to a temperate protest from an I. W. W. Local against the paper's inconsiderate action;—

Such a paper is blind to existing facts, it is oblivious to the requirements of the hour, it is thoughtless of the needs of the organization, it is a firebrand. But—shall the S. L. P. approve itself of tinder, and take fire? The S. L. P.'s duty rather is to attest its superior sense of responsibility, and, by all the greater coolness, extinguish the burning cinders. Its duty is to rise all the more serenely true to its mission; and serenely, unaffected by any amount of aggravation, pursue the even tenor of its course. We must remember that this is not the first instance of the "Miners' Magazine's" impulsive irresponsibility, and defection from the path dictated by I. W. W. principle and requirements. Fresh upon the memory of all must be the recollection of the Magazine's recent fulsome adulation of the labor-skinning Democratic capitalist politician, Senator Patterson of Colorado, at about the same time that Patterson's own Democratic colleagues were spitting upon him in the Senate for his threatened bolting of the Democratic caucus in favor of Roosevelt whom he glorified, and thus failing in the principle of "loyalty among rogues." To take one other from numerous other instances, fresh upon the memory of all must be the recollection of the editorial article, "The Question of Chinese Immigration," in the Magazine's issue of July 27, 1905, in which the sound position is boldly taken that, even if the working people of this country succeeded in barring out the Chinese, "the complete exclusion of the Chinese would not settle the question in a million of years" because the capitalists would transplant their establishments to China, and that consequently, "the workingmen of this country must no longer permit themselves to be swayed by race and creed prejudices" and that the solution is the labor Union "world-wide in its character and scope and its doors open to the most menial slave," etc., etc.; and fresh upon the memory of all must be the recollection that almost immediately after, just three weeks later, in the issue of August 17, 1905, that same paper—an organ of the I. W. W., of the Industrial WORKERS OF THE WORLD, after thus having only three weeks previously repudiated the detestable economic and sociologic

S. P. position, assumed at Amsterdam concerning "inferior races," and having enunciated the correct S. L. P. and I. W. W. position—gave the lie to its utterances of July 27 in a hysterical article that referred to the Chinese, and probably the Japanese, too, as "the yellow pestilence," and that the superior duty of the hour was for the Unions to band themselves to keep out the Mongolian, with phrases about "saving the home," "eternal vigilance," and other lurid declamation! S. L. P. knowledge teaches that political views are reflexes of economic views. Where economic views are of such "boarding-house hash" make-up the political views cannot choose but be of boarding-house-caliber. The "Miners' Magazine's" capers inflict deep wounds upon the Working Class. Shall the S. L. P. allow itself to be irritated by such wrongful conduct into equally wrongful acts? Such acts on the part of the S. L. P. may be extenuated at the bar of history with the plea of "extenuating circumstances." The S. L. P. at the bar of history must be above such pleas of weakness.

There is a third, perhaps the weightiest objection of all. From sober, thoughtful sources in Colorado I have the information that there is preparing for this year an up-to-date repetition of the disgraceful performances of two years ago, when, altho' there was an S. P. ticket ostensibly supported by the "Miners' Magazine," the slogan raised by the outside genius, or geniuses, who inspire (if it, or they, do not dictate) the conduct of the thoughtless Magazine, was: "Anything to beat Peabody." It will be remembered what unstinted praises were then bestowed in the Magazine upon the labor-skinning capitalist politician Alva Adams, Peabody's Democratic opponent. It will be remembered that on one occasion, the editorial language held by the Magazine in favor of "practical" and against "unpractical" political acts, urging the "wisdom" of not giving a child steak when it can only digest milk, and more of such flunkeyism, as a reason why the Democratic ticket may be preferable to the S. P. ticket. It will be remembered that such language provoked an editorial answer in The People pointing to the A. F. of Hell ring in the language and argument. By the light of such experience, the warning that comes to me from Colorado may not be lightly cast aside. A Democratic "labor-loving" Judge Lindsey, I think, is looming up. The possibility of an infamous log-rolling commercial campaign rises ominously, with the distressful prospect of Haywood being "knived." Anything and everything may be expected to leap out of the cards of "practical" politics, grafted upon boarding-house hash economics.

Shall the S. L. P. be asked, place itself where it may find itself entangled in such meshes?—To this particular objection my answer is: No amount of political iniquity, whether born of intentional corruption or well-meaning ignorance, can outweigh the correctness of the judgment that, at this season, sets up Haywood for Governor. His nomination is the correct answer to the MacDonald-Gooding act. Nong but visionaries will expect Haywood's election. Nevertheless, his nomination, whatever the brother's fate may be at the hustings, is the advance whistle of the approaching hurricane. That whistle should not be stifled. The S. L. P. should add intensity to it.

Finally, there is a fourth objection that has reached me. The nomination of Haywood, I am told, betrays "the trick prepared by the pure and simple political Socialists to lasso the S. L. P. in 1908."—To this objection my answer is: Ten to one there will be no organized pure and simple political Socialists in 1908 to try the "trick" on the S. L. P.; ten to one, by that time, the militant Socialists of the land will be so thoroughly welded in one party or honest, clear and intrepid men and women that the "tricksters" occupation will be gone. But even if that consummation should not yet have materialized in 1908—HAYWOOD WILL NOT BE "TRICKED," NOR WILL HE LEND HIMSELF TO "TRICK" OTHERS.

Grounded upon all these considerations, my conclusions are—

First—First the action of the Colorado State Committee, in recommending the Party membership in the State to disband for the campaign, support Haywood, and then return to the S. L. P., is reprehensible. A good purpose can only lose by a crooked route.

Second—The proposition to nominate an S. L. P. ticket, leaving the office for Governor unfilled, and thus winking at the support of a non-Party member, limps of the same foot as the above. The S. L. P. should be above backdoor methods.

Third—There remains only one of two courses open—both of them straightforward:

The one is the nomination of a straight S. L. P. ticket from top to bottom, and thus take the field against Haywood. In my opinion the adoption

of such a course is more responsive to the provocations from thoughtless men and to apprehensions of what schemers and tricksters may do, than responsive to the full duty of the hour.

The second course is for the Colorado S. L. P. men and women to nominate a full S. L. P. ticket, except for Governor; for that office boldly to set up Haywood and fight with might and main for the whole ticket; and then throw themselves upon the mercy of the Party at large—just as did Jefferson at a similarly pressing and critical juncture, when, in the absence of Congress and in violation of the Constitution, he made the Louisiana Purchase.

An author, the soundness of whose judgment and the purity of whose character I have learned to venerate, George Elliot, said: "We may throttle our children, our acts we cannot throttle; they have an existence independent of our will, and live ever after to plague or bless us." I'm quoting from memory. But that is the substance. If I have made good my premises, a NEW OCCASION confronts the S. L. P. In that case a NEW DUTY, obvious and imperative, demands fulfillment at our hands.

DANIEL DE LEON.
Franklin, Ind., September 9.

VI.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Should the Socialist Labor Party endorse the candidacy of Haywood for Governor on the ticket of the Socialist party of Colorado, it will be a matter of regret in the near future; for those things which are thought to be accomplished and advanced it will then be found to have been frustrated and retarded by such action.

Haywood's letter of acceptance, recently published in "The Miners' Magazine," is a typical pure and simple Socialist utterance, and would suit the most wooden-headed ballot-box idolater right down to the ground. There is no mention of industrial unionism which is the overshadowing issue in the class struggle at present; and from Haywood's letter one might suppose that the I. W. W., or the necessity for it, had not yet been thought of. What is the matter with Haywood? Have the capitalists cowed him into silence on the I. W. W., or is he catering to the A. F. of L. rosters? Is the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado so poorly off that it must dismantle its works and strike its flag to a candidate of another party who fails, for whatever reason, at an important moment to give voice to those burning thoughts which at this time are uppermost in the minds of all genuine revolutionary workmen of this country, and upon which they cannot keep silent, even if Haywood can?

A weightier blow would be struck, capitalism in Colorado and everywhere, and a far broader and firmer base laid for real working class unity, if the S. L. P. men of Colorado unflinchingly stood their ground by the Party Constitution and principles than if they yielded ever so little to accomplish an unreal and spectacular unity which might dissolve as quickly as it formed. Haywood did not think it worth while to consider the S. L. P., and, it would seem, carefully avoided touching upon I. W. W. and S. L. P. principles in his letter of acceptance. Ought the S. L. P. forget its dignity so far as to consider for endorsement a political candidate who acted in this manner? As regards principles, the S. L. P. holds the winning hand and can afford to stand pat; and it owes it to the weal of the working class to do so. Workingman.

Long Island City, N. Y., September 10.

VII.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Daily People of August 9 the State Committee, and Section Mesa County, Colorado, have advised all the members of the Socialist Labor Party to support a candidate on the Socialist party ticket for Governor.

Two years ago last election W. D. Haywood, then a member of the Socialist Party, refused to work for or support their candidate for Governor and worked openly against the Socialist party for Adams, who was nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket.

The Socialist Party, on the economic question is so divided that they don't know where they are; part of them are opposing the very principle that W. D. Haywood advocates. We can see how any revolutionary Socialist Labor Party member can support a party or a man that has done what W. D. Haywood has.

If this is not condemned by the National Executive Committee or not censured by the Socialist Labor Party at large the next weak-hearted section of the Socialist Labor Party will do the same; and, further, it leaves an opening to let in all the freaks, reformers or anything else that think they can turn the Socialist Labor Party into a freak organization.

We, the section of Tacoma, State of Washington, do hereby condemn and protest against such action of the State Committee and Section Mesa County of Colorado, for advising the members to

desert the Socialist Labor Party and to support a candidate on the Socialist Party ticket, now running for Governor, who has in the past been an enemy to the Socialist Labor Party and whose action, two years ago, towards the Socialist Party by working for Adams who was running on the Democratic ticket, is to be condemned.

We earnestly urge the National Executive Committee to give all aid to the revolutionary members of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado to organize themselves on the revolutionary Socialist Labor Party principles.

A. Esklund and A. C. Holmes, Committee.

Tacoma, Wash., September 4.

VIII.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You have already published so much upon the subject of the Haywood nomination that you ought now to publish enough more to clear up the muddle.

In the beginning it had no claim to a place in the party press. As our constitution is, a proposition to support the candidate of another political party cannot be entertained. This was perfectly well understood, and dwelt upon, by the Colorado S. E. C. in their letter to Mr. Haywood, and yet that letter was allowed to appear in The People under the headlines: "Colorado S. L. P. Declares for Haywood for Governor." No wonder that those who look to The People as a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night were surprised. The letter was not referred to the membership of the party and was totally unauthorized.

In the reasons, or rather reasoning, for the call that the S. E. C. proposes, in that letter, to make upon the members of the S. L. P. to support Mr. Haywood, not a single premise is justified by its conclusion. I put it that way as it is the premises with which we are concerned. Let the S. E. C. defend their conclusions. They want unity on the basis of the New Jersey Unity Conference, which is that political power comes from and is dependent upon economic power; then propose as a means to ensure unity that we support the S. P. that fights economic organization tooth and nail; they are enthusiastic about Mr. Haywood's stand for Industrial Unionism. No matter what his attitude is as an individual politically he stands on the platform of the party whose nomination he has accepted. They place loyalty to class interests above party. Very good. Now they have to show that there is any conflict between the S. L. P. doctrine and class interests and that those interests are better, subverted by the S. P. than the S. L. P.; that what was implied; but so far from abiding by this logical conclusion are they that they propose to again join the S. L. P. when they have elected Mr. Haywood. Class interests are material interests, else the whole Socialist theory is at fault. Will those interests be better advanced and conserved by a party that refuses any place to economic organization or by the party that holds the prime importance of the economic organization, as the S. L. P. does?

There is much, very much, in the difference in tactics. Correct tactics are

as essential as correct principles. Neither can dispense with the other. Wrong tactics will lead away from right principles. How much difference there is of tactics read Mr. Haywood's letter of acceptance and learn.

If the compliment of a political demonstration for Mr. Haywood was intended I would remind our emotional friends that principles must be preserved inviolate if they are to be trusted to safeguard the sacredness of person. The best political demonstration that can be made for Mr. Haywood or any one else of our class is to remain true to the S. L. P., the party that has never confused the class interests, the only political party that the organized anarchists of the present system respect and fear. Mr. Haywood is perfectly familiar with our attitude and reasoning upon these points. He knows full well that it is not a personal matter and that refusing to endorse him politically does not imply the least doubt of his innocence of the charge brought against him in subsidized courts by perjured officials. Other charges against the officials of the W. F. M. had to be dismissed. It is well enough understood that this was one more desperate effort and the charges so groundless that those who wished to get possession of these men had to perpetrate a felony themselves to accomplish their purpose, and that now they dare not let the case come to trial. The action of the Supreme Court of the United States in CONTINUING the proceedings for a habeas corpus is simply to delay the day when it is established even by the hiring courts, that murder was the motive and crime the means employed against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. The S. L. P., its press and its membership, stand by Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, because the principles of justice and decency have been trampled on in their arrest and imprisonment, and will continue to support them to the full extent of any demand that can be made upon class fealty.

There will be other outrages perpetrated by the enemy in the vindictiveness of crime exposed and fury fanned. Right is the only thing with which to successfully oppose might. Scientific revolutionary Socialism is the right movement for to-day unless something better can be advanced; therefore, I hope that the proposition of Section South Hudson, N. J., to suspend Article XI, Section 7 of our Constitution will not meet with the indorsement of any other section. That clause of our Constitution keeps us from being swept off our feet by passing phases. A scientific movement must be intolerant. It has no choice. Theories and practices will have to measure up to its standard to expect recognition.

The revolutionary economic organization, the S. T. & L. A., could unite with other organizations of labor in the I. W. W. on the principles of Industrial Unionism. There is no claim that the individual membership is class-conscious and revolutionary. That is the hope of the future. Possible because working on correct basic principles. Political unity will be effected in the same way and no other. There can be no compromising essentials.

(Mrs.) Virginia Williams Otis.
Denver, Colo., September 4, 1906.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,757
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



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"Dandyism as yet affects to look down on Druggism; but perhaps the hour of trial, when it will be practically seen which ought to look down, and which up, is not so distant."—CARLYLE.

WORSE THAN POPULISM.

When the Populist Party, in the early nineties of the last century, demanded that the government lend money at two and one-half per cent, and accept farm products as collateral security, there arose an awful howl. Haute finance shrieked, "Paternalism," "class legislation," "subversion of the correct principles of government and banking," and a few other things just as loud and as terrible to those who don't know a correct principle from a joke in "Punch." Ever since then any man who has the gumption to propose a financial measure profitable to others than the high financiers is dubbed "a populist," and is treated to all the thoughtless opprobrium heaped upon that class conscious individual. But let a man arise who will execute a measure that, though less just than the populist demand, is more profitable to the mighty lords of finance, and immediately he will be hailed a savior of society.

On Wednesday, September 5, the Secretary of the Treasury, Shaw, announced that he "would pay upwards of \$15,000,000 of Government money to the banks, this being loaned to them, FREE OF INTEREST, pending import of an equivalent sum in foreign gold." "FREE OF INTEREST," mind you! Talk about "Paternalism," class legislation," "subversion of correct principles," etc., etc.; why the populist demand could not compare in brazenness with the act of Secretary Shaw in behalf of high finance as represented by the banks! Nevertheless, no one has arisen to denounce him or blow him up with rhetorical bombs. Instead he is praised for coming to "the relief of our financial institutions"; just as though it wasn't a matter of relief, vastly much more needed, with the populists. Why this inconsistency; this difference?

The answer is brief.

The Populists were a powerless class, staggering under \$6,000,000,000 of mortgage.

The high financiers are the dominant class. Representing the industrial, commercial, transportation and other capitalist interests, they can shut down factories, mills, mines, etc., (as they successfully threatened to do in the Bryan campaign of 1896), in order to secure legislation in their favor. They are the government because they own the property of which government is the reflex, and without whose support, government is impossible.

Anything, consequently, however unjust, that conduces to the profit of the high financiers, is "for the social welfare," "pre-eminently correct in principle," etc., ad nauseum. Anything, however just, comparatively speaking, that conduces to the advancement of the interests of another class, is therefore "repulsive to the sense of right," "paternalistic," etc., etc., and more ad nauseum.

And so it will be until this worse than Populist capitalism is overthrown through the social ownership of capital.

HOLDING THE MIRROR UP TO NATURE.

Modern language is a complex medium of expression—as complex as the varied interests which create and employ it. This is merely another way of saying that modern language is the mirror that reflects modern society. The simple, direct language of the early English dramatist has no place in the scheme of present day social nature. In the industrial world, for example, things are big and need big phrases and words to express them—time-saving concentrations of thought that awaken in the mind of the intelligent recipient, vast, powerful, social facts. We hear, for instance, of "the com-

munity of interests," and at once picture to ourselves the ultra-capitalists who, in combination, one with the other, dominate the country. We speak of the "concentration of capital," and bring to mind the crushing out of the middle class and the subjugation of the working class. Or "the expropriated proletariat" is mentioned, and we at once behold the robbery of labor by capitalism that is the basis of modern civilization, with its private capital and social plunder. Finally, "industrial unionism" strikes the ear, awakening in our thoughts one of the means by which this evil shall be effectually overthrown. So we see that simplicity is impossible in modern language, as simple matters are not the essence of its life. Nor is directness. Modern language is, except in certain cases, the language of suggestion and indirection. It must be capable of various interpretations, or misinterpretations, as the exigencies of the interests involved may require. It must imply or infer to the reader, more or less than it actually expresses. To "read between the lines," and be competent to give a "strict" or a "loose" construction to law, as circumstances dictate, are intellectual tools much in use to-day. It is only in the conflict of modern class interests that we hear plain and direct speech. Then the laborer is no longer charmed with fallacious phraseology regarding "the mutual identity of the interests of capital and labor," but, if he asks for bread and work, the militia is ordered to give him "the lead diet." Instead, direct deadly language then takes the place of charming economic platitudes. Or when the laborer offers to arbitrate the wage differences causing strikes, he is bluntly told by the capitalists, "we have nothing to arbitrate." Then "those minor differences that exist between capital and labor, as between brothers, and can be mutually adjusted," are found to be in irreconcilable conflict. As lightning clears the murky atmosphere, bringing out the bright sky, so does the conflict of class interests clear up the muddled language of the present day, bringing out its component parts. Then each factor, separate and detached, for the time being, speaks his own tongue, simply and direct, under the inspiration of his own interests, which are then simple and direct also. The complexity of modern language will increase with the complexity of modern interests. Each will infuse into it a vocabulary peculiarly interpretative of its own interests; and each will submit the language of the other to an interpretation that will promote those interests. If we desire simple and direct language, we must have simple and direct interests. These can only be secured by making the machinery of production, which is at present privately-owned, social in ownership as well as in operation. This will wipe out the myriads of antagonistic individual and class interests; substituting therefore social interests, and laying the basis for simplicity and directness, not only in language, but all the relations of man.

A PORTENTOUS PROSPECT.

Last week the Negro Business Men's League convention was utilized to point a moral regarding the necessity for giving the political activities of Labor an economic basis. This week another point of peculiar interest will be taken up and emphasized, because of its important general interest.

It will be remembered that last week it was shown that the foundation idea of the Negro Business Men's League is the acquisition of trades and capital, in order that the negro may acquire political rights by the power which their possession confers. Now, it is, or, at least, should be, evident that where trades, or labor, and capital, or capitalists, exist, there exist also two classes with opposing interests, the working class, on the one hand; the capitalist class, on the other. As a result, one will find among a people with such classes a breaking up of strictly racial unity for racial progress; and, the creation, in turn, of class unity for class progress. These will find expression in strikes, and the many other economic, social and political manifestations reflecting the opposing class interests.

The truth of this reasoning is even now in evidence in the Negro Business Men's League; for, though the progress of that body is comparatively trifling, the embryo of the class struggle is already forming therein. Here is a case in point:

Deal Jackson, a farmer of Albany, Ga., owner of 2,000 acres and employer of 500 men, discussing labor troubles, said:

"Ef yer wants ter drive flies away, yer puts vinegar on yer bread. Ef yer wants 'em to come back, yer puts syrup. So it is wid hirin' men, and I's allus got along wid my help 'cause I carry's syrup in my jug."

Deal Jackson could not have characterized the colored Parrys and Posts more fittingly, than he did when he re-

ferred by implications to the vinegar method of hiring labor used by them. That he uses "syrup" proves him a colored Mark Hanna, employing methods of cajolery and deception and realizing greater profit in the end thereby. The fact that the colored Parrys, Posts and Hannas are here should leave no doubt of the existence of an embryonic class struggle among the negroes.

But if doubt persists, further evidence may be found in the addresses of the negro business men. One cannot read these addresses without being impressed with a familiar attitudinizing and moralizing. Already is there much lecturing of "the vicious, shiftless, lazy, improvident negro"; and the necessity for push, ambition and the desire, to promote the interests of employers, on the grounds of mutual identity, is so emphatically dwelt on that one concludes exploitation knows no color. White or black, it is all one.

Now, it must be apparent to the social student that, in this division of the homogeneous negro into heterogeneous classes with conflicting interests, the South is bound to undergo a big transformation. Already is the white capital of the North making great changes therein, giving to the white population more liberal tendencies and aspirations. With the injection of capitalist ideas and conditions among the negroes, these tendencies and aspirations will have greater sway amid the greatest factor in the South. Already the effect of white competition with negro farming has been to raise the standard of the negro brought into contact with it. And we may logically conclude that with class competition and conflict a higher grade of capitalist and workman will be developed; so that eventually we will see conditions producing negro employers' associations and Civic Federations, together with negro A. F. of L.'s and I. W. O.'s. In brief, we will see capitalism splitting up the negro race, just as it has split up the white race, into classes. And as capitalism, by this process, has prepared the ground for Socialism amid the whites, so also will it prepare the way among the blacks.

Many Socialists regard the negro problem with peculiar aversion. Like many non-Socialists they consider it a race problem; and they look upon the South as a hopeless section, as far as Socialism is concerned. Were the negro to remain in his present state—a state bordering on "chattel" slavery, with its peonage, share-farming, and other semi-feudal conditions—this pessimism would be justified. But with the negro forced to climb up out of that state into that of full-blown capitalism, there is hope; for then the question becomes decidedly economic; partaking of all the elements of the class struggle wherever capitalism prevails. This fact alone will wipe out the race character of the problem. Even now many unions recognize in the negro workman a fellow wage slave, who is mutually concerned in the solution of the social question.

Capitalism freed the negro only to prepare him for Socialism.

Much is said of capitalist shrewdness. The capitalist is the essence of smartness, to hear himself tell it. But stupidity, like murder, and other things equally proverbial, will certainly out. Could anything be more stupid than the act of the Gould interests in Pittsburgh? Just at a time when a "tremendous dearth of labor in all our great industrial centers" is being proclaimed, they hang out a sign which reads: "Wanted—5,000 railroad men." The Gould manager certainly doesn't expect 5,000 men to drop like manna from heaven. He thinks it sufficient to simply hang out a sign, and presto! the 5,000 men will appear. But wherefrom, if there is a "tremendous dearth of labor," etc., Oh, foolish capitalist; he only opens his mouth to put his foot in it, to quote his own classics.

The Socialist can have many laughs in this campaign, if he wants to. It is amusing to hear an ultra-capitalist denounce the "graft of municipal ownership"; and then see the municipal ownership turn around and expose the "graft" of ultra-capitalism. And both do it without realizing that the whole capitalist system, in its most typical manifestations, is "graft," thanks to the private ownership of land and capital and the capitalist control and government, economic and political, on which it is based. One denounces the other, without appreciating the fact that he denounces himself as well. Under the circumstances the Socialist who does not laugh is devoid of that saving grace, a sense of humor.

Geel! there must certainly be "a great dearth of labor," when the Philadelphia and Reading mines can close down ten days, and find its 30,000 employees ready and anxious to return to work again!

HEARST, STANDPATTER OF STAND-PATTERS.

Hearst, the great enemy of plutocratic standpattism, he who has denounced the standpat doctrine as inimical to progress, and held up to scorn the fear of wholesome change which his "radical" program was alleged to bring about, has spoken, and, in speaking, has proven himself a standpatter of stand-patters, a man whose cardinal doctrine, duly emphasized in big type by his own newspaper trust, is to let property conditions remain as they are. This cardinal principle, as enunciated in the platform of the Independence League, which was dictated by him, reads, "It (the league) stands neither for private confiscation of public property nor public confiscation of private property." If the Independence League does not stand for "private confiscation of public property," then it means that public property is to remain as heretofore in the possession of the public; and, if it does not stand for "public confiscation of private property," it means logically that private property is to remain private property. In brief, there will be no radical change; property conditions will be let alone, and present conditions will be continued uninterrupted, and where they are changed, the change will be so made as to make it a change from tweedledee to tweedledum.

The many unclass-conscious workingmen who had been led to believe by Hearst's "radical" denunciations, that restitution of the wealth stolen from labor by the trust plutocrats and capitalism in general, or even a slight change for the better in their favor, was a part of the Hearst program, will be undeceived by this, its cardinal doctrine. This doctrine will stand revealed before them for what it is, viz: a smart antithetical phrase that signifies nothing to the working class, but means much for Hearst's political ambitions, as it will rally to the support of his candidacy the very elements whose opposition he has heretofore caused his dupes to believe he felt honored in receiving—the conservative, plutocratic elements. That phrase makes Hearst as "safe, sane and conservative" as any politician—not even excluding Pat McCarran, or "Fraud Mayor" McClellan—as ever evoked the vitriolic wrath of his hired caricaturists and editorial writers. In brief, that phrase, despite its smart antithesis, reveals Hearst as a political idol of clay, a monger of denunciatory catch-words, and a detestable demagogue. So revealing, it makes the work of the Socialists against all the standpatters, Jerome, Hughes, and Hearst, so much easier; as it shows them to be all tarred with the same stick, in that they all oppose any fundamental change in the interests of the working class.

Up and at them, workingmen! Snow all the standpatters, irrespective of parties, under a storm of Socialist hail. Vote for Socialism, by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party!

A SYMBOLICAL DINNER.

The "labor leaders" of Columbus, O., are very much wrought up over John Mitchell. "The greatest labor leader in the world" is now the greatest desecrator of labor. Mitchell addressed the Hocking Valley miners at Athens, O., on Labor Day. After his address he went directly to Columbus, where he was given a complimentary dinner by the capitalist exploiters of those very miners. Mitchell, while in the city, gave the "labor leaders" a wide berth. The foregoing is the cause of their rage.

This incident is symbolical of "labor leading" and "labor leaders," under the Gompers-Mitchell A. F. of L. regime. Labor is first stuffed with a lot of economic platitudes regarding "the mutual identity of interests existing between capitalist and laborer," to its own detriment; after which the "labor leader" who does the stuffing, is wined and dined by the capitalists, who profiting therefrom, uphold the fraud and its perpetrator. Some of the smaller fry are overlooked; they want some of the good things, also. Hence, trouble begins. Thieves fall out and honest men get their due, once more.

The Socialists will not inveigh against Mitchell. They have all along charged him with being a traitor to labor, and a tool of capitalists. They rejoice to think that he should be so considerate as to support their charges. In playing into their hands, Mitchell was doing Labor a great service, at the very moment he was betraying it. He revealed his true character, once more.

THE FOX AND THE CROW.

Whoever has read "Fables," by George Washington Aesop, a humorous burlesque of the great Greek fabulist, by George Thomas Langman, cannot but recall the side-splitting, modernized version of "The Fox and the Crow" presented therein. Langman tells it as follows:

"A Crow, having secured a Piece of Cheese, flew with its prize to a lofty Tree, and was preparing to devour the

Luscious Morsel, when a crafty Fox, halting at the foot of the Tree, began to cast about how he might obtain it. 'How tasteful,' he cried in well-feigned Ecstasy, 'is your Dress; it cannot surely be that your Musical Education has been neglected. Will you not oblige—?' 'I have a horrid Cold,' replied the Crow, and never since without my Music, but since you press me—. At the same time, I should add that I have read Aesop, and been there before.' So saying, she deposited the Cheese in a safe Place on the Limb of the Tree, and favored him with a Song. 'Thank you,' exclaimed the Fox, and trotted away, with the remark that Welsh Rabbits never agreed with him, and were far inferior in Quality to the animate Variety.

"Moral—The foregoing Fable is supported by a whole Gatling Battery of Morals. We are taught (1) that it Pays to take the Papers; (2) that Invitation is not Always the Sincerest Flattery; (3) that a Stalled Rabbit with contentment is better than No Bread, and (4) that the Aim of Art is to Conceal Disappointment."

The reader of this modern improvisation of Aesop, will conclude the Crow was a wise old bird; and, as such, is worthy of inculcating all the morality—the "whole Gatling Battery"—which her conduct reflects. She certainly did give it good and plenty to the crafty Fox. The reader cannot help conjure up a picture of what would happen if another Crow (Labor), with its Luscious Morsel of Cheese (The Ballot), were to be greeted by a crafty Fox (the capitalist and his aide-de-camps, the Gompers's, Hearst's, et. al.), and were to be complimented on her dress ("The nobility of Labor," etc.), and asked to sing, and she were to neatly and safely deposit the Cheese in a safe place and inform the Fox, "Permit me to add that I have read Karl Marx, and been there before." How crestfallen that crafty Fox would feel; how he would go away muttering sundry fruitless observations contrary to his real aspirations, with that art whose aim it is to conceal disappointment; all because Labor has read and learned that an invitation to participate in its own undoing, is not sincerely flattering. As the reader conjures up this picture, he will determine to make it real. He will prevent his class from being a crow that is the victim of a crafty fox. Instead, he will labor to make the crafty fox the victim of a sage bird. A word to the wise is sufficient: agitate, educate and organize.

TRAPPED!

Rumors and reports from Boise, Idaho, indicate that the infamous conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is in the last stages of collapse. According to rumor, Harry Orchard, on whose alleged confession the men were kidnapped, is no longer in confinement, but has been allowed to depart. According to authoritative reports, Steve Adams, who is alleged to have corroborated Orchard, began habeas corpus proceedings to regain his liberty, and was discharged from custody. The prosecution, with its usual disregard of truth and decency, claimed that Adams was in jail by his own choice for his own safety. Then to show its shameless character a little more plainly, it stated that the proceedings in Adams' favor was the last of a series of efforts made by counsel of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, to communicate with Adams in order to learn the nature of his "confession." Having made clear, with its customary brazenness, that a man can be in jail of his own choice, even if it takes a habeas corpus proceeding to get into communication with him, the prosecutor went a step further, and had Adams re-arrested on another trumped-up charge—"to keep him within the jurisdiction of the Idaho courts, so that he will be available as a witness against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone." These utterances and acts are the deeds of desperate men compelled to resort to desperate measures to save themselves from the degradation they had prepared for others. Thanks to the vigorous working class protest against their damnable conspiracy, they are trapped! Let there be no abatement of that protest! Demand the liberation of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone!! And when that demand is carried, prosecute the Governors of Colorado and Idaho. Labor has been on the defensive too long. It must arise and become the aggressor!!

DEPORTATION ON A NATIONAL SCALE.

The attention of the working class is called to the deportation of Saleido, president of the Douglas Junta of Mexican revolutionists, from Texas. Saleido was deported, so it is said, on order of the secretary of commerce and labor, on the ground of being "an undesirable foreigner." He was handed over to his enemies, and taken to Hermosillo, capital of Sonora. Wherein Saleido was "undesirable" is not shown. He certainly was acting within his rights as a visitor to this country, or else he could have been apprehended according to its laws, and the treaty with Mexico. That he was not

COMMON NONSENSE.

It is an oft-repeated practice among writers favorable to employers and capitalists to give their arguments, however absurd they may be, an air of convincing authority. To this end, vague abstractions are resorted to. One most frequently used is "Common Sense." A statement that rigidly contrasts cause and effect with such a show of apparent soundness, as to be accepted by a large number of persons of ordinary intelligence, is submitted as in accord with "common sense." But, as Frederick Engels shows in his "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific," "Common sense, however respectable a fellow it may be within the homely domain of its four walls, experiences wonderful adventures soon as it risks itself into the wide world of research." An illustration of the truth of these observations is afforded in a recently published book "Common Sense," endorsed and used by the Employers' Associations the country over.

One of the many commonly nonsensical statements of "Common Sense" is, "Show the workman that there is absolutely nothing to gain by strikes, and he will cease to strike." What is truer is that if the workman is shown that there is nothing to gain by striking, he will adopt a more drastic method to improve his condition. Strikes are the means by which the workman combats the tendency of capitalism to lower the average standard of wages. To induce or to force him to renounce resistance and submit to this encroachment, is to ask or compel him to submit to a gradual degradation, which he cannot and will not endure. It is to drive him either into Coolism or Socialism. The first he will not accept; the second the author of "Common Sense" is desirous he should not accept.

Strikes cannot be conjured away by capitalist education. They are incidents inseparable from the wages system. As long as Employers' Associations distribute "Common Sense" to show the workman how much more "beneficent" it is for him to get along with them singlehanded, instead of through a union with his fellows; as long as commercial crises, new machinery, trusts, women and child labor, effect wages, causing them to fluctuate and decline, just so long will workingmen club together to keep wages up; they will found unions, create defense funds and go out to do battle with their exploiters, their employers. Only with Socialist education, with the overthrow of the wages system, will strikes cease; for only then will the system that is responsible for them be gone.

The possibilities of adulteration seem unlimited and the frauds display much ingenuity, worthy of a better cause. The latest is the adulteration of seeds. The Department of Agriculture at Washington, in purchasing alfalfa seed found that nearly one half of the samples submitted were found to contain seed of the destructive parasite plant dodder, while others were adulterated with yellow trefoil and clover.

Three cheers were given in the North River tunnel for the workmen who built it. Then the tunnel was turned over to the capitalists. That is illustrative of capitalism. The workmen get cheers for building things for capitalists to take. It's about time they keep what they build and give the capitalists the cheers.

"U. S. Warship in Havana"; "Conspiracy in France"; "Fears Mexican Outbreak"—these few headlines, taken from a capitalist newspaper, indicate that the social earthquakes continue to outnumber the geological ones.

arrested, held, tried and extradited, proves conclusively that he was behaving legitimately.

Salido's "undesirability" consisted in his danger to American investments in Mexico. The Rockefeller's, Guggenheims, Gretnes, et. al., have great mining investments in the land of Diaz, as they have in Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and Arizona. A revolutionary outbreak in Mexico would affect the flow of profits there; and have a bad effect on the miners in the States named. So the federal authorities at Washington did to Salido what the State authorities of Colorado and Idaho—where these self-same capitalists also hold sway—did to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—who threatened them with the same loss of plunder—they brushed legality aside and deported him on a flimsy pretext, and without a shadow of right to justify their course. This deportation on a national scale, the workmen would do well to watch. It is the latest manifestation of a crime which they have successfully combatted in Colorado and Idaho. The infamy must not be allowed to spread.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I must have been dreaming all my born days.

UNCLE SAM—Are you making discoveries?

B. J.—It almost looks that way to me. Just think of it: When I struck with my fellow switchmen in Buffalo to uphold the ten-hour law, Governor Flower, the Democrat, swooped down upon us with the whole militia of the State and gave the victory to the bosses who were grinding us down.

U. S.—So he did.

B. J.—Then I went to work as a longshoreman on the Erie Lake, and Mark Hanna, the Republican, cut our wages in two; and when we struck he knocked the stuffings out of us with policemen's clubs.

U. S.—Too true.

B. J.—And then I got a job as a trainman on the Chicago & Rock Island Road, and when we demanded that our fellow men at Pullman be not treated as beasts of burden, good God, how didn't Cleveland, the Democrat, and Woods, the Republican, knock us into as many cocked hats with their soldiers and their galling guns on paper, and how didn't the Republican Depews and the Democratic Whitney approve of these, their transactions!

U. S.—Indeed they did.

B. J.—Now from all this I had drawn my conclusions.

U. S.—To what effect?

B. J.—To the effect that these capitalists were a lot of scoundrels, who looked upon us workers as their legitimate beasts of burden, that had to be whipped blind if they roared or kicked.

U. S.—There are no flies in that conclusion.

B. J.—But here comes the puzzle—

U. S. (looking around)—Where?

B. J.—Right here; the identical Democratic politicians who browbeat us before are now making speeches in which they say: "There is no conflict between capital and labor. The interest of the workers is the interest of the employers."

U. S.—That's very loving.

B. J.—And the identical Republican politicians who shot us and helped the bosses suck us dry are holding the same language.

U. S.—The love of these people for the working class seems to bloom like the rose in June.

B. J.—And aren't you puzzled?

U. S.—Whereat?

B. J.—At so much love pouring forth from quarters that otherwise only pour down oppression upon us!

U. S.—Not a bit.

B. J.—Well, which is which? Are these Republicans and Democrats our real friends or are they our enemies after all?

U. S.—Don't you remember that Scotch terror that snarled and growled at you yesterday when you called at John Jones'?

B. J.—Blast the brute! I could have broken its neck.

U. S.—Did you love him?

B. J.—Not much, I did.

U. S.—And yet I overheard you addressing him in these endearing terms: "Good doggy, sweet doggy; come, come nice doggy!"

B. J.—What would you have me do? Growl at him and have him tear me all to pieces?

U. S.—Just what you did to John Jones' doggy is what these Republicans and Democrats are now doing to us. They have been treating us as dogs, using workmen to satisfy their pleasures, skinning us, outraging us right and left. Now comes election time. They want to get into office—a sort of John Jones' house—where they will be able to carry on their system of fleecing us, each side of them, though, wanting to get there to the exclusion of the other, so as to have our whole hide to itself. But now it so happens that there are one hundred workmen's votes to those Republican and Democratic capitalists one, and we workmen are growing in their way: they need our votes to get in; they want to keep us from voting for ourselves and want us to vote for them.—Hence their present love. Hence we are now "good doggy," "sweet doggy," "nice doggy." Catch on!

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

TO THE POINT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Your letter of August 28th, asking that we help out on funds, which are badly needed, received. Had we more systematic and better work by the Party, all over the country, our institutions would not be in the fix they are.

Our propaganda cannot be carried on by mere talk alone—no matter how right we may be. Too many comrades take it all out in talk; our position is correct, and time will justify it, they say. Well, I don't look at it that way. The more we believe in the correctness of our position the harder we should work to make it prevail. More work! More work!

The enclosed \$70, you may have as a loan for four or six months.
K. Georgevitch.
Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 7.

GOOD WORK IN PLAINFIELD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Due to good canvassing beforehand, Ernest Outley and Frank Campbell awoke Plainfield, N. J., from its lethargy on last Saturday evening. A highly interesting meeting, with about fifty in attendance, was held at Trade Union Hall. The awakened interest kept the entire audience in discussion until midnight, fully an hour after adjournment. In speaking, both Campbell and Outley were at their best; they ably disposed of all contrary points raised. The success of the meeting is attested to by the fact that several new names and all of the old-timers were secured for the formation of a branch.

Organizer Fallath of Section Union County, sold considerable literature. Pamphlets and copies of The People were eagerly taken up. An organization meeting will be held on the 13th inst., at which time it is expected that several more applications for membership will be received.

P. Marquelin.
Plainfield, N. J., September 11.

WHO WILL BE TEAM NO. 2?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I wish to call the comrades' attention to the fact that it is easy to get subscriptions to the Weekly People when it is done correctly. Week after week I notice the list of subs becoming smaller and smaller and the management trying to infuse some spirit into the comrades.

The comrades most likely have the same opinion that I had, that is, it takes somebody else to do that kind of work. Such is not the case. I can thank Comrade P. J. Scannell for opening my eyes. He gets ten copies of the Weekly People every week and we go from house to house to get subs. The result of the first night's effort is four yearly, two half-yearly, and several prospective subs.

Now, this is not bad for one night. The best part of it is that OTHERS can do the same if they will only try. I would advise the comrades to go out in teams (Scannell says we are a good team) as it gives more courage to both.

It has been brought to our attention that if the Weekly People has a circulation of \$5,000 we can have a six-page daily. This is what every comrade wants. Therefore, to work, comrades, to work. If only one hundred teams (two hundred members, a small number) go out and get four subs a week that means four hundred subs a week or TWICE as many as we are getting to-day. I fail to see why even twice that number could not be secured.

New York, with a membership of more than 200, should have at least thirty-five teams getting subs one or more nights a week. Brooklyn having a membership of 150 should have at least twenty teams out and so on all over the country. Working on this plan you can see how easy it is to get up to the \$5,000 mark.

If some one down at the office will take this matter up and organize the teams, we can have some contests and get a weekly report from them. Publish some of the reports of "Our Team Club." We will get the desired result.

Enclosed find \$2.50 for subs secured by Team No. 1: Scannell and Haupt.
Hoping that something will be done in this line, I am,
Yours for the cause,
T. Haupt.

Brooklyn, N. Y., September 9.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following letter in answer to one

of my own, requesting information, is self-explanatory.

A. S. Dowler.
Finlay, Texas, September 4.

THE MORRIS INSURANCE AGENCY
AND REALTY CO.

Henry O. Morris, Manager.

Opera House Block, Pueblo, Colorado.

Pueblo, Colo., August 28, 1906.

Mr. A. S. Dowler,
Finlay, Texas.
Dear Sir:—

I have just found time to answer your letter in a brief way. The status of affairs in the Cripple Creek district is in a bad shape. The card system prevails and while a percentage of the workers are still members of the Western Federation of Miners, the majority are scabs. The district is lawless and run by as vile a gang of murderous cut-throats as ever went unhung.

The business men who so violently upheld the Peabody administration are paying for their loyalty to a rotten cause by going broke. From a business standpoint the district is a morose and property has depreciated from thirty to eighty per cent.

The mineral output is nominal, but the mine owners alone reap the benefits because the scabs send their wages out of the district. However, in time, the Federation will be on top again, but the work is of necessity, secret.

The cost of living is about the same, however, rent, which by reason of the large number of vacant houses, is cheaper. The Citizens' Alliance is no more, it is dead, but the Mine Owners run things. The people—meaning the "hol polloi" and the unintelligent merchant class—are getting their eyes opened. Hence, the untimely demise of the Citizens' Alliance.

The life of a union sympathizer or Socialist is NOT safe in the district. The law officers are agents of the mine owners, both in the Cripple Creek district and other districts and beat up or murder on the least provocation.

Hearily and fraternally yours,
Henry O. Morris.

CIGARMAKERS WIN IN SPIRIT OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION.

To the Editor of the Daily People:—I hope and trust that you will give me a little space in your worthy paper to show the readers of the Daily People how the cigarmakers of the International Union are scabbing in a place where a strike is going on. On Tuesday, August 28, the cigarmakers of A. Rodena & Co., of 353 Greenwich street, declared the shop on strike for higher prices and better treatment. We were about fifty to sixty men in the shop and as one man laid down work and started a bitter fight. The packers, who are International Union men, remained at work and not only remained at work but went out to hunt for scabs. They got eight or nine Chinese and about five or six International Union men in our places. To the Chinese we spoke and asked them to quit their jobs and help us win the strike. They did so. But the International Union men refused.

They sneaked up to work just as a mouse sneaks away from a cat and when I met one and told him not to go up to work he showed me his union book and said that he is a union man and he doesn't believe in an independent strike. But he will do us a favor and quit the job. We should let him go up and get his knife. We allowed him. He went up and remained working there. So you see we had to fight on one side the boss, from the other side the union, and from the third side the police, for the police helped the boss. When any man passed the shop they asked him if he is a cigarmaker and if he was they cajoled him to go up to work. But, as we, the cigarmakers of the said shop, stood side by side, we won the strike and here is how we won it.

First—All scabs must go down before we go up.
Second—Everybody must be taken back.
Third—No one is to be discharged for being active in the strike.
Fourth—The foreman must be put out of the shop.
Fifth—Magnams which paid \$40 per 1,000, should pay \$42 per 1,000.
Sixth—Perfectos Grandos, which paid \$35 per 1,000, should pay \$37 per 1,000.
Seventh—Panatelas straight from formerly \$30, to \$31 per 1,000.
Eighth—Espanolas, formerly \$18, now \$20 per 1,000.

So you see, in spite of the International Union we won anyhow and now

we shall make it an Industrial Workers of the World shop, and I hope all cigarmakers will follow our example. Hoping you will print this in your paper, I remain yours,
Meyer Blichwit,
Formerly member of 144, book No. 50183.

"THAT LETTER OF PROTEST."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Industrial Typographical Union, in meeting assembled this afternoon read and discussed the answer to its "Letter of protest," which appeared in the Daily People of August 17 and the Weekly People of August 27, by the editor of the "Miners' Magazine," in his issue of August 30. The answer, headed "That Letter of Protest," while evidently intended to be very impressive, proved amusing instead. It is characteristically illogical and rhetorical, displaying more acrimony than good judgment and sense.

The Industrial Typographical Union holds that I. W. W. principles favor industrial unionism as a basis for the political unity of the working class. It therefore logically contends that I. W. W. candidates standing for I. W. W. principles should be given preference by I. W. W. organs. The editor of the "Miners' Magazine" however sees fit to drop the logic demanded by principle and substitutes that of person instead. He consequently indorses the candidates of a political party that is not only opposed to industrial unionism, as advocated by the I. W. W., but is also opposed to working class political unity, being guilty as Eugene V. Debs points out in the article, "The Socialist Party and the Trades Unions," in the same issue of the "Miners' Magazine," of having organized a party in opposition to the Socialist Labor Party.

Because the Industrial Typographical Union refuses to follow the head-over-heels course of the editor of the "Miners' Magazine," and protests, as a part of the I. W. W. against it, the latter assumes an air of redoubtable bravery, outraged dignity, superior wisdom and exalted experience; calls the Industrial Typographical Union "infallible," and grandly questions their unionism by processes of reasoning that recoil on his own head. For instance, he says, "the very fact that a man holds membership in the Industrial Workers of the World is not absolute proof to us that he is a union man, no more than a certificate of church membership would prove to us that the person holding the same was a Christian."

The Industrial Typographical Union does not find this hard to believe after reading the answer of the editor of the "Miners' Magazine." The bad logic of that answer, makes the editor, an I. W. W. man, a disunionist, i. e., a supporter of craft unionism and craft union politics, which divide the workers on both the fields on which the I. W. W. aims to unite. Again he says, "We desire to say right here that the Socialist Labor Party is not yet piloting the ship of the Industrial Workers of the World through the stormy sea of capitalism." If we compare the strict adherence of the Socialist Labor Party to I. W. W. principles and logic with the topsy-turvy performances of the editor of the "Miners' Magazine," this too will be easy of belief. The editor will not find it necessary to repeat the point in order to impress the fact upon the Industrial Typographical Union.

But enough of this. Sufficient has been said to show that the Industrial Typographical Union good-naturedly refuses to be terrified by the expenditure of bad logic and superlative rhetoric bestowed on it by the editor of the "Miners' Magazine." His answer reminds the Industrial Typographical Union of the lawyers, who having a bad case make it evident by abusing the other side.

In conclusion, it was voted to send a copy of this letter to the Daily and Weekly People, "Industrial Worker" and the editor of the "Miners' Magazine."

New York, September 9.

Harry Liroff, Secretary.

DEBS, "THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND TRADES UNIONS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Unwise is the wrongly based man who instigates investigation of his conduct. This principle is variously expressed. The Christian says: "Be sure your sins will find you out." The adage says, "A liar needs a good memory." The poet says, "Oh, what a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive." "Give him rope enough and he will hang himself" is the statement of the S. L. P. who hears a Socialist party man.

This applies to all members of the Socialist Party, consequently to Brother E. V. Debs. In one of Brother Debs' articles taken from "The Worker," and published recently in The People, "The Socialist Party and Trades Unions," he "hangs himself." He appeals to "principles of reason and rules of logic." This is dangerous work for one who has not truth on his side. Of course it is the proper course for one who de-

sires to eliminate error from his teaching.

Let me show Brother Debs, that it is not "reasonable," that it is not "logical," to use that deadly weapon (the argument used in the article referred to) on the A. F. L., while he says "for myself, I expect to remain, as I have always been, a loyal member of the Socialist party."

This argument of Brother Debs applies equally strong to him—he thinks it hits only the other fellow—the anti-I. W. W. man.

So far, I have merely made assertions; I will now give a reason for the assertion.

Brother Debs will admit that the onus rest not with old institution but with the new—not with Judaism, but means the natural effect from the with Xantix; not with Catholicism, but Protestantism; not with Capitalism, but with Socialism; not with the A. F. of L. but with the I. W. W.

This position is accepted by Brother Debs. When the fakir reminds Debs of this, Debs shows why the old is obsolete—in fact is pernicious. Debs will admit that the I. W. W. can justify its existence only when it can show that it has some truth that the old union lacks. He says: "Industrial Unionism is class conscious in character and revolutionary in aim; its mission being not only to mitigate the ills of the workers, but to abolish the wage-system and achieve complete emancipation."

Truly the Industrialist can joyfully accept the burden of proof.

The same should be said by every new idea or new organization. Why does Brother Debs appeal to principles of reason and rules of logic when the I. W. W. is the bone of contention? Why does the dishonest milk vendor desire to have the milk in a particular pail analyzed while he absolutely refuses to submit the contents of another pail (50 per cent milk and 50 per cent water) to analysis?

Brother Debs says: "Compare these two organizations but for a moment. The I. W. W. is revolutionary; the A. F. of L. is reactionary." Debs is sound so far. Here is the new ready to justify its existence, and telling the old to move on. However, why does not Debs make more use of this principle; why does he not apply it to the S. L. P. and S. P.?

Brother Debs will admit that, if that "blackguard" De Leon, was to start a rival economic organization, he would be bound to show that the new comer had some vital truth that the I. W. W. did not accept, or else stand branded as a divider of the working class. Debs cannot deny that, if the new organization can show that it has some vitally necessary principle which the I. W. W. does not accept, that and only that could justify the existence of the "dual organization."

Debs admits this and yet he denies it.

"Give him rope enough."

Debs says: the most violent critics of this industrial secession from the A. F. of L. . . themselves organized a political secession from the S. L. P.

With reference to that political secession, what is Brother Debs' position (He can have all the rope he wants)?

Did the seceders hold a vitally necessary principle that the S. L. P. repudiated? Would not the holding of such principle be necessary to justify that secession. Did not the burden of proof rest with the S. P.? Can Debs offer anything in justification of that "dividing of the working class" that could not be urged by a rival of the I. W. W.?

Debs is right when, in talking of the A. F. of L., he says "our opponents have no right to charge us with dividing the working class"; but he dare not say that and look an S. L. Peer in the eyes.

This division of the working class is justified, by Debs. He says: "The (S. P. men) persist in asking us why we did not remain in the A. F. of L. and 'bore from within,' and we ask them why they did not remain in the S. L. P. and do likewise, instead of bolting and setting up a rival party."

This may be "clever," but is it a statement that Debs should be proud of? It is calculated to "make the judicious grieve while it makes the vulgar laugh." By implication, Debs says what he dare not say openly. He says that the secession from the S. L. P. was justified. He says that the seceders held some vital principle that the S. L. P. repudiated—for he cannot deny that only that would justify a rival to the I. W. W. and that is true of a rival to the workers' political party. "A sound principle must be capable of universal application."

Again he says: "they condemn us unsparingly for 'dividing the workers industrially and organizing 'dual' unions. Then why did they divide the workers politically and organize 'dual' locals?"

This is another gem that Debs should

be ashamed of. Would not this be as effective in the mouth of the rival of the I. W. W.? Such rival of the I. W. W. might say: Mr. Debs you "criticize and condemn us unsparingly for 'dividing the workers industrially by organizing a rival to the I. W. W. Why did you divide the workers by organizing a dual political party?" "Two wrongs do not make a right."

"By what principle of reasoning and by what rule of logic is the one commended and the other condemned?" asks Brother Debs. Will he please answer his own question. We are waiting for the answer that Brother Debs cannot give.

Brother Debs says: "Our secession from the A. F. of L. was not only timely and wisely ordered but inevitable and in due time will be vindicated a historical necessity." Will Brother Debs say the same of the political secession?

Further Debs says: The I. W. W. is on the bedrock and occupies the correct industrial attitude of the labor movement while the A. F. of L. and its allied bodies are on shifting sands and will be compelled to seek quarters in industrial unionism or go the way of the Knights of Labor and its defunct predecessors." This is true; but would not this be equally true: "The S. L. P. is on the bedrock and occupies the correct political attitude of the labor movement; while the S. P. and its allied bodies are on the shifting sands and will be compelled to seek quarters in the S. L. P. or go the way of the Prohibition party?"

Yours fraternally,
J. Mooney.
Seattle, Wash., Sept. 3.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Interesting indeed to Socialist Labor Party men must be the contribution of Eugene V. Debs to "The Worker's" symposium on "The Socialist Party and the Trades Unions," reprinted in the Weekly People of September 1 from "The Worker" of July 28. In that article we find amongst other things an honest opponent trying to "give the Devil his due." Honest men in the Socialist party who are trying to reach solid ground on the field of the labor movement will find food for reflection in some of Debs' trenchant paragraphs. But the "Volkszeitung" sore-heads. Oh, how they must be wriggling under his pointed remarks.

As space in The People is precious let us examine just two or three of Debs' statements.

Of Ben Hanford's contributions to "The Worker" on the same subject Debs has the following: "Of course Ben had to remind us that De Leon is a liar and a 'blackguard,' but this added little, if anything, to the tone or force of his weak and ill-tempered diatribe. It is not infrequent that we hear complaint from our members of De Leon's so-called blackguardism, but I observe that these same members are ceaselessly fulminating against De Leon, and the language some of these use hardly qualifies them to take exception to billingsgate." That is an excellent thrust at the "Volkszeitung" Corporation. It has circulated that he, De Leon, is a "past master of billingsgate," and many have accepted it without proper investigation.

The writer of this has observed that many of these fulminators against De Leon do not know the difference between billingsgate and keen satire. If billingsgate is a prominent feature of De Leon's leading articles, then the writings of Marx, Engels, Lafargue and others are full of billingsgate. The fact of the matter is that the editor of The People clothes his articles in a literary garb which is, undoubtedly, original, and the arrows of his satire hit the mark every time. Satire being a powerful weapon, and a noted characteristic of the ablest writers of the Socialist movement, the "Volkszeitung" school of editors, not one of whom can handle the mouth-pieces of America's capitalist class with the same skill as De Leon, feel sour; with them it is largely a case of "sour grapes."

Debs continues: "The fact is that most of the violent opposition of Socialist party members to the I. W. W. is centered upon the head of De Leon and has a purely personal animus, and this attitude is so clearly wrong and so flagrantly at war with justice and common sense as to be not only weak, but pusillanimous and utterly indefensible. De Leon is not the I. W. W., although I must give him credit for being, since its inception, one of its vigorous and active supporters." This is true and well put so far as it goes, but it falls quite short of stating the whole truth. We find our friends very often dismissing the part that De Leon has played, and is playing, in the labor movement with such terms as that he is "one of its most vigorous and active supporters." But it is surprising that a broadminded student of the movement like Debs should fall into the error of so many of his (Debs) followers, and ignore the con-

structive part that the mind of De Leon has played. De Leon is not merely a supporter. Amongst the galaxy of names that the historian of the labor movement will place prominent in his history, the name of Daniel De Leon will stand out both as a builder and supporter of the movement. When the future historian comes to treat with the first decade of this century there is a document that he will have to digest if he is equal to the task before him. It is: "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," delivered by Daniel De Leon, April 21, 1904; observe, just about one year prior to the launching of the I. W. W. Now while it is true that long before the above address was printed there was a movement along industrial lines by the most

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

H. G., NEW YORK CITY.—Softly there, dear friend of Hearst. He who asserts that Hearst is not a trust magnate, asserts his own lack of knowledge. According to what is evidently an inspired article in the September "Current Literature," Hearst owns a string of eight dailies, representing an investment of twelve million dollars and paying a profit of one million dollars yearly. "In addition he now owns the Cosmopolitan Magazine, Hearst's Home and American Farm, and Motor. There are 4,000 persons on his pay rolls and he has something like 15,000 correspondents who write on space rates." Further, Hearst is reputed to be a big holder of city, farm and mining property, largely through inheritance. Of course, a man's possessions do not in all cases determine his principles. He may be a multi-millionaire and a Socialist. But the man who can find a grain of Socialism in Hearst, can find the solution to the problem of perpetual motion, or the way to square a circle. Hearst's only aim, when not reactionary, is to perpetuate the existence of the beast of capitalism, by manuring its claws and sprinkling a little perfume about its Augean stable, if possible. This is amply proven by his recent utterances.

B. S., VANCOUVER, B. C.—First—The quotation you ask about was cited by the editor of the Daily and Weekly People. He is now in Chicago; and the acting editor cannot establish its source. Renew your question when the editor returns.

Second—See "The Communist Manifesto," p. 23, paragraph beginning, "The proletariat goes through various stages of development," to end of first paragraph on p. 27, chapter 3, "The Civil War in France," and the concluding paragraphs of "Value, Price and Profit."

A. T., SEATTLE, WASH.—Look up the Daily People of August 20, page two; and Weekly People of September 8, page three. The resolutions you name will be found therein.

TO CONTRIBUTORS TO THE DISCUSSION "AS TO THE SITUATION IN COLORADO"—Failure to produce your letters and resolutions in type at once, is not to be construed into a sinister desire to prejudice your cause or to throttle discussion. The Daily and Weekly People columns are limited in size; and due consideration must be given to other matters of importance. Brevity on your part would be a great aid in overcoming these drawbacks. Use less space and more will be heard with greater rapidity. Other contributors will consider the foregoing as applying to themselves also.

M. C., DENVER, COLO.—The "Republican" demand for an investigation of the labor trusts will cause the capitalist class trouble, if granted. The acts charged to the labor trusts are committed in accordance with capitalist teachings and for capitalist pay. The union that restricts membership and jobs is modeled on the capitalist trust and is used by it to destroy competition. The Western Federation of Miners is not a labor trust. It does not practice restriction. The crimes charged to it were committed by the Mine Owners' Association, through the medium of hirelings. Since there is nothing to investigate but capitalism and its crimes, the "Republican" is making a perilous demand.

J. G., CHICAGO, ILL.—Haven't you noticed that, as the sentiment for unity grows in the Socialist party, the A. F. of L. "Volkszeitung" corporation loses what little head it ever had, and resorts to statements whose falsity is easily proven? Gillhaus was not sent to Cripple Creek by the I. W. W.; the Socialist Labor Party sent him there. He did not speak against Haywood or

Industrial Unionism; consequently, he did not use an I. W. W. organization to "knife" the chairman of the first I. W. W. convention or the I. W. W. itself. Just step into I. W. W. headquarters in your own city, and make a few inquiries on your own account. Observe also an increase in the violence to truth on the part of the "Volkszeitung," as the days roll by, and the unity sentiment grows in the Socialist party.

C. H. D., SEATTLE, WASH.—First—When you inveigh against the office for giving space to those supporting the Haywood nomination, and charge it with discrimination in favor of the same, you wrong both your fellow members and yourself. You wrong your comrades in that you would deny them the right to be heard in the party press. You wrong yourself in that you favor the suppression of a right which you insist on exercising regardless of the parliamentary or unparliamentary character of your contribution. Also in that you make a charge which places you in a position that you cannot maintain. At the time of writing this (Friday, September 14), there has appeared in the Daily People, eight and one-quarter columns in favor of supporting the nomination, ten and one-half against. Any man is at liberty to do himself an injustice by attempting to support your charge with these facts.

Second—The proceedings of the Washington State Convention were published in the Daily People of August 21; Weekly People of August 25. The Washington State platform was published in the Daily People of August 13. It was excluded from the Weekly People for lack of space; and in the belief that it would appear in the Washington State bulletin. This office owes no apology to the membership of the party for its inability to get seven four page Daily People into one six page Weekly People. It is physically impossible to jam a hog-head into a gallon measure. Something has to stay out.

Third—Your letter will not be published. It is not within parliamentary limits. Appeal to the N. E. C. if you believe otherwise.

"REX," NEWARK, N. J.—So far as known the Socialist party of your State has not placed any ban on Miss Flynn as a speaker. We understand that she spoke for them in Orange recently.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—When writing this office, on business or otherwise, ALWAYS put your address at the top of your letter. Never omit your address.

J. D., PITTSBURG, PA.—In the matter of cartoons, the Daily and Weekly People is abundantly provided, thanks to the generosity and art of Comrade Sydney Armer, Oakland, Cal. His drawings reveal the ability to interpret the spirit of modern Socialism with rare conception and poetic exactness. In this respect, his work is to be commended to all, especially to the young aspirants in your midst. Much of value can be gleaned from a study of it.

M. G., NEW YORK CITY.—You were advised how to proceed in the case you bring up, when you visited this office in person. The advice then given still holds good.

W. R. P., BUTTE, MONT.; FRIEND, LAWRENCE, MASS.; F. G. C., OSWEGO, N. Y.; J. S., TONKERS, N. Y.; M. M., DETROIT, MICH.; J. M. C., PITTSBURG, PA.; S. A. C., HUNTINGTON, L. I. B. F., CINCINNATI, O.; C. A. P., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; P. T., SEATTLE, WASH.; A. L., NEW YORK CITY; H. J. B., FLORENCE, COLO.; J. A. S., BISBEE, ARIZ.—Matter received.

Intelligent labor men in the country; those ideas had not been elucidated that could show us the form that the army of emancipation would assume, and the line of its direction.

The writer of this is a plain workman who is trying to watch the horizon of the labor movement as far as limited time and opportunity will allow, but if the "Burning Question of Trades Unionism" was not in the nature of a prelude to the unfolding of the I. W. W., then, like the Missouri man, he has got to be shown. With the Newark address of De Leon alone mentioned as a guide, the builders of the I. W. W. had an easy task. That they had thoroughly digested the sub-

(Continued on Page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, Acting Secretary 2-6 New
Reads street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798
Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reads street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NEW JERSEY, S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the N. J. S. E. C. was held at Helvetia Hall, Paterson, on Sunday September 9th. All delegates present. Credentials received from Koenig, Union County; Bateman, Essex. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.
Communications: 2. From National Secretary, Frank Bohn; 3. From Frank F. Young; 1. From Theo. Bernine about organizer for the State of N. J.; 1. From R. Katz, about gathering signatures; 2. From Labor News Co. acted on by Secretary, action endorsed; 2. From Woodhouse, Jersey City; 1. From G. A. Johnson, attended to by Secretary; 1. From P. L. Quinlan; 1. From Chas. H. Chase on Daily People.

Report of Sections: Hudson County sections very active, holding two or three agitation meetings per week; nomination papers ready to file. Union County, holding successful meetings with good results in Elizabeth and Plainfield. Also report election of officers. Nomination papers ready to file. Passaic County, holding meetings and disposing of lots of literature. Bergen County, agitation progressing, expect to put a county ticket in the field.

New Business, the matter of state organizer taken up. Secretary ordered to telegraph Theo. Bernine, to come at once to take up state agitation. Harshbacht elected a committee to draw up tour and report next Sunday at the special meeting of the S. E. C. Secretary to Order Subscription list for State Agitation fund.

Labor News Bills ordered paid.
Income \$16.84; expenses \$3.00.
John C. Butterworth,
Secretary.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters, Daily People building, 2-6 New Reads street, New York City. All present. Archer in chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications: Six from gubernatorial candidate, Thomas Jackson, on details of tour, reports of meetings and expenses, also stating that he had been requested to organize an I. W. W. local at Watertown. Meeting reports were encouraging; especially that relating to Oswego, where Jackson was followed by the audience of workmen anxious to purchase S. L. P. literature, to the house of a sympathizer, to which he, (Jackson) was going to secure more of the same.

Financial reports were turned over to Financial-Secretary treasurer. The action of the Secretary and Correspondence Bureau in dropping the Syracuse date in favor of an additional day at Watertown was approved. Two from Rudolph Katz, State Organizer, on Hunter-Katz tour, reporting successful meetings and that Hunter's work compelled his return to New York. Filed, and action of Secretary and Correspondence Bureau in urging Katz to secure services of another comrade, was approved. From James T. Hunter, bill for services. Ordered paid. From Organizer Vollertsen, Rochester, on Jackson meeting and conditions in that city; also reporting election of officers. Filed. Three from Boris Reimstein, Buffalo, N. Y., on work of securing signatures. Filed; and Secretary instructed to express appreciation of committee for the good work done by Reimstein. From Organizer Beldner, three letters, asking for due stamps, requesting weekly collections, forwarding semi-annual report, and requesting that De Leon be killed to speak at Jamestown on his return trip from Chicago. Referred to financial secretary and filed; action of Secretary in informing Beldner that no meetings can be arranged for De Leon, owing to the uncertainty regarding the date of the closing of the Chicago convention, was approved. From Sections Schenectady, and Erie Counties requests for due stamps. From Georgech, Fuller, Hughes, Baulier, and others, contributions to State agitation fund. Weekly collections for this fund are now being taken up by Sections Schenectady, Scandinavian, Albany, Jamestown and Kings.

Two applications for membership-at-large were received from Niagara Falls, and favorably voted on. Correspondence Bureau was instructed to write the four members-at-large in Niagara Falls to get together and form the nucleus for a Section; carrying on a joint educational campaign to that end.

Action of Secretary in the matter of Section Schenectady's nominating petition lists was endorsed.

Correspondence Bureau reported at length on letters sent to Sections and sympathizers regarding Jackson tour; also on status of work of securing signatures, and tour of Katz and Hunter. A letter from Katz states that he will endeavor to persuade Samuel L. Brooks, organizer of Broome County, to accompany him, in place of Hunter. Meetings are being held in Binghamton with a view to putting Section Broome county on a better basis; with prospects of success. Also that Timothy Walsh had volunteered to spend his three weeks vacation speaking for the committee. Report received, and Bureau instructed to arrange a tour for Walsh.

In the matter of the Second Judicial District nominations, the Correspondence Bureau was instructed to co-operate with Sections Kings, Queens and Richmond counties.

Financial report for August was adopted as follows:

Receipts, due stamps, \$20.04; mileage, \$7.26; State Agitation fund, \$157.77; loan, N. E. C., \$200. total, \$394.07.
Expenditures, due stamps, N. E. C., \$70; Agitation and signatures, \$272.12; postage and sundries, \$3.46; total \$347.58.

Adjournment followed.
Justus Ebert, Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. London September 9, 1906. Weitzel in chair. Emery absent; no excuse. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From Wm. Griffiths, Vancouver, B. C. asking for literature and other matters. The National Secretary reported attending to same.

Application from Murray Wood, Brantford, as member at large was approved.

Reports: Comrade Haselgrove reported that constitutions were at the custom house and showed sample of same. It was moved and second and carried by all, that same be sent back to N. Y. Labor News Co., and demand a linen cover per order, instead of paper.

The National Secretary was ordered to write J. M. Reid, late organizer of Section Toronto, demanding the charter and books of late Section.

Comrade Pearce reported that he was at St. Thomas and reported that a number of workers were going to try to arrange a meeting. Comrades Courtney and Pearce were appointed to prepare for same as speakers.

Section Montreal: It was decided by N. E. C. that if you do not answer communication of N. E. C. the N. E. C. will be compelled to revoke your charter. Please attend to business.

Meeting adjourned.
W. D. Forbes
Recording Secretary.

THE COLORADO DEFENSE AND AGITATION FUND.

Mr. Probst, Gillespie, Ill.	\$ 1.00
Gus Norling, Pasco, Wash.	5.00
Leon Pilout, New York City ..	1.00
Louisa C. Haller, Los Angeles ..	1.00
J. C. Hurley, Los Angeles ..	1.00
John Anderson, Los Angeles ..	2.00
Leopold Fleischmann, Los Angeles ..	5.00
T. Apple, Los Angeles ..	1.00
P. Farrell, Los Angeles ..	1.00
S. Tresek, Los Angeles ..	1.00
B. Kyles, Los Angeles ..	1.00
J. Shyer, Los Angeles ..	1.00
Chas. Scirlock, Idaho Falls, Ida.	1.00
P. J. Dwyer, Butte, Mont.	10.00
Section Mesa Co., Colo.	5.00
Wm. Knight, Pueblo, Colo.	1.00
Joseph Scheidler, St. Louis ..	1.00
Thos. Handfield, St. Louis ..	2.00
Karl Unshelm, St. Louis ..	.50
John W. Newman, St. Louis ..	1.50
Joseph Spalty, St. Louis ..	1.00
B. Jensen, Bullfrog ..	10.00
Will E. Bohn, Ann Arbor, Mich.	1.00
L. Lacoste, New Orleans, La. ....	.50
F. K. Furlong, Boston, Mass.	2.00
Peter Vetter, Youngstown, O.	1.25
Collection, Saginaw, Mich. per Veal ..	.80
Section Boston, Mass.	5.00
Geo. Nelson, Boston, Mass.	3.00
R. Klausen, Kalispell, Mont.	1.00
N. Laepple, Allentown, Pa.	5.00
Wm. Lucas, New York City ..	1.00
Steve Bailey, Delta, Colo.	5.00
J. Stell, Delta, Colo.	1.00
Andrew Nayham, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	.50
T. French, Allegheny City, Pa. ....	.50
E. Schade, Newport News, Va. ....	.50
Y. Powell, Newport News, Va. ....	.25
Chas. Chester, Newport News, Va. ....	.50
Total ..	\$92.80

Frank Bohn,
Acting National Secretary.

VOTE FOR NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Members at-large and sections are urged to send in their votes for National Secretary. The vote is to be counted at the next meeting of the N. E. C. sub-committee September 21; Do not postpone this matter but take it up at once.

Frank Bohn,
Acting National Secretary.

LARGE MEETINGS

ADDRESSED BY HUNTER AND KATZ UP STATE.

Binghamton, N. Y., September 11.—Port Jervis, the railroad town in Orange County, was the first place where James T. Hunter and I held a meeting last week. We sold fifteen pamphlets and secured two subscribers to the Weekly People.

A member of the Socialist Party asked the following question: "Why is the Socialist Labor Party opposed to the Socialist party?" He was answered with the history of both parties. The answer no doubt satisfied him, for he subscribed to The People, bought some pamphlets and invited both Hunter and myself to his home, and saved us hotel expenses.

In Sullivan County, the party's old friend, John Opel, was looked up. He subscribed to the Daily People and will again fall in line for active work. The next meeting was held at Walton, the largest town in Delaware County. There, too, the meeting was a large one. Although there was a county fair in progress, with all that that implies, not the slightest disturbance occurred.

Oneonta, in Otsego County, was the next stopping place. There the chief of police and the village president tried to prevent the holding of a meeting. But the meeting was held. The village president, with his board of trustees, were among the audience.

Oneonta has a population of about 10,000 and is an industrial town. Hunter's efforts were well appreciated; the meeting was a decided success.

A number of workmen volunteered to arrange a meeting in Oneonta for our gubernatorial candidate, Thomas H. Jackson, if the State Executive Committee will provide a date for him in that town.

At Binghamton, Samuel L. Brooks, organizer of Section Broome County, made arrangements for an open-air meeting in that city. Hunter made a good impression at the meeting.

There has been more Socialist Labor Party propaganda carried on in Binghamton within the last year than in all the years of the party's existence.

Hunter had to return to his work in New York and left here last Sunday. The State branch of the A. F. of L. is holding a convention in this city, so Binghamton has at present more than its quota of labor slaves.

The "Blue Label League" of cigar-makers is also holding its annual excursion here; this adds a few more fakirs to the lot.

I held another open-air meeting here last night. Shortly after I began to speak a few fakir delegates got near the box, shouting: "That's Katz, from New York; he is a scab." I told my audience that if I ever was a scab it must have been when I was still a loyal member of the cigar-makers' A. F. of L. union and attended A. F. of L. conventions, and organized A. F. of L. locals; but that I was a scab no longer, because I got out of the scabby organization, back in '97, and joined the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and am now a member of the I. W. W.

The audience was with me, and the "blue" delegates slunk away to the nearest gin mill to patronize "home industry."

I will hold meetings in the smaller towns near Binghamton.

Rudolph Katz, State Organizer, Socialist Labor Party.

OHIO, ATTENTION.

The signature lists must be in the hands of the undersigned by September 25, 1906. Any one who has not collected his quota of names should make strenuous efforts to do so by the above date.

The Ohio S. E. C.
James Rugg, Secretary, 1925 Osage avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

NEW JERSEY TAKE NOTICE.

To the members of S. L. P. of New Jersey greeting:
Your State Committee has secured the service of Theo. Bernine as state organizer; and we shall need more funds if we are to keep the organizer in the field till election. Your committee is fortunate in securing a man of Bernine's ability and we wish to employ him as long as possible.

LOWELL, ATTENTION!

Arthur E. Reimer, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak at Jackson and Central streets, Saturday, September 23, 3 p. m., and Sunday, 2:30 p. m. on the South Common. Readers of The People, invite your fellow workmen and women to be present.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKETS.

NEW YORK: Governor, THOMAS H. JACKSON.	MICHIGAN: Governor, HERMAN RICHTER.	OHIO: Secretary of State, MAX EISENBERG.	INDIANA: Secretary of State, THEO. BERNINE.	CONNECTICUT: Governor, C. F. ROBERTS.	MASSACHUSETTS: Governor, WM. H. CARROLL.	MINNESOTA: Governor, J. W. JOHNSON.	NEW JERSEY: Congress, N. M. HEMBERG, WALTER GILPIN.	PENNSYLVANIA: Governor, JOHN DESMOND.	RHODE ISLAND: Governor, DAVID J. MORAN.	WISCONSIN: Governor, O. J. ROSEAAS.	WASHINGTON: Judges of the Supreme Court, F. H. CONANT, Of Auburn. GEORGE FERCH, Of Spokane. AUGUST ANDERSSON, Of Port Angeles. JOHN RAYMOND, Of Sequimie.	ILLINOIS: Superintendent of Public Instruction, PHILIP VEAL, E. St. Louis.	TEXAS: Governor, A. S. DOWLER, Of El Paso County.
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PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

J. Stormant, Birmingham, Ala.	\$.50
A. Raler and J. Rattoky, New York City ..	1.00
Rhode Island, New York City ..	1.00
E. Farley, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.50
Branch 3, Kings County, N. Y. ....	.65
S. Cowles, Sand Lake, Mich.	5.00
Branch 2, Section South Hudson, N. J.	10.00
Section Lawrence, Mass.	4.50
Section Newport News, Va.	5.00
Ed Schade, Newport News, Va. ....	.50
G. Powell, Newport News, Va. ....	.50
W. Wipkey, Newport News, Va. ....	.25
E. Dineley, Newport News, Va. ....	.30
5th and 7th A. D's, New York ..	1.00
J. Laepple, Allentown, Pa.	4.25
Section Hamilton, Ohio ..	7.00
Section Kansas City, Mo.	2.00
Collected at meeting Branch 3, Kings County ..	.85
A. Klein, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Rhode Island S. E. C., S. L. P.	25.00
28th and 28th A. D's, New York ..	2.00
Mass. State Ex. Com., S. L. P.	5.00
Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P.	25.00
Section Richmond, Va.	2.00
J. Laepple, Allentown, Pa. ....	.75
Mrs. E. Goward, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.00
Leon Pilout, New York ..	1.00
Branch 3, Section Kings County, New York ..	3.00
Total ..	\$111.35
Previously acknowledged ..	\$ 42.52
Grand total ..	\$153.87

PARTY PRESS SINKING FUND.

Since the last report (Weekly People, September 1), the following sums have been received for this fund:	
Stephen Bailey, Delta, Colo.	\$ 1.00
A. V. Westerlund, Delta, Colo.	1.00
Henry Elsenach, Schenectady ..	3.00
J. N. McPhee, Boston, Mass.	1.00
W. W. Farder, Seattle, Wash.	2.00
Jacob Schmitter, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
Section Boston, Mass.	5.00
Total ..	\$ 14.00
Previously acknowledged ..	\$172.15
Grand total ..	\$186.15

FRANK F. YOUNG ILL.

The latest information received from Frank F. Young is to the effect that he lies sick with fever in New Haven. Consequently the published schedule of meetings is upset for the time being.

Fred Fejermann, Sec. Treas.
Conn. S. E. C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Shows Signs of Progress Toward Industrialism and Unity.

Vancouver, B. C., August 23.—No doubt a little news in connection with the movement in this, the metropolis of the Canadian West, will be of interest to the readers of The People both in Canada and the United States, especially as this city is the national executive point of the pure and simple, purely political Socialist Party of Canada with their little tin God, E. T. Kingsley, at the helm; before whom all true believers must genuflect or be damned to perdition. He is aided in his graft (for such it is) by an able lieutenant in the form of J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P. R., who "represents" the working class by supporting the Conservatives through thick and thin, in the local house for such is consistency. Of course, and naturally, the Socialist party in this neck-of-the-woods is perfectly neutral on the Trades Union question, in words, if not in deeds; if such a thing be possible; but then we know what past masters of the art of twisting logic these able henchmen of the capitalist class can be. Only as recently as the last provincial election this was proven; when prominent S. P. members gave away leaflets asking the electors to support the three A. F. of L. "labor candidates," as well as their own two nominees, proving them to be the political reflex of economic A. F. of Hellism. Such is neutrality in B. C.!!

Of course, they never support real class conscious trades unionists for then they would not be neutral!! And for this very good reason they would naturally give one long drawn squawk and sink into oblivion, for their only excuse for ever coming into existence, according to their own evidence after the Socialist Labor Party was long organized in Canada, was their opposition to the Socialist Labor Party tactics of supporting Industrial Unionism in the days of the S. T. & L. A.; and they would not, if they could and could not if they would, support the I. W. W. for then would be gone the necessity for the existence of two parties, to muddle the workers on the political field; any more than the A. F. of Hell could agree to the tenets of Industrial Unionism; for then would be gone the graft of Gompers, Mitchell, et al. Likewise would go the graft of the indomitable E. T. Kingsley, R. P. Pettipiece (who held an appointive office by grace of the good, kind conservative party la la Millerand), and J. H. Hawthornthwaite, who voted for a big E. P. R. land steal act.

But there are signs of a change; the fact of members of the I. W. W. from the other side of the line holding cards in the S. P. of the U. S. is making those members, who can do so, think and act, if the antics of the Socialist party are right or wrong. The Socialist party members are now coming to our street meetings asking questions, seeking the truth. Let us hope they will act accordingly and have the manhood to start the ball rolling that will put an end to this division, both economic and political, so that we can march as one man to victory, instead of expending our energies upon internal strife which only postpones the day of our liberation from economic servitude—speed the day.

What the Socialist Labor Party section wants in this city and what it has money to back up, is an able organizer to tour the province, ridding the minds of the workers of the misconceptions and fallacies implanted by the Socialist party's privately-owned press. Then can we look forward to a steady, healthful growth of Socialism and industrialism in this province, especially amongst the I. W. W. and W. F. of M. locals, of which there are over twenty already organized, and which, although organized correctly industrially, are groping in the dark for their logical and correct political affiliations.

William Griffiths.

DEBS, "THE SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE TRADE UNIONS."

(Concluded from page 5.)

stance of that address is plain to be seen in the proceedings of the convention. The most conspicuous speeches are, in substance, the essence of the "Burning Question" address, and in particular, but a broadening out of a few points made, proved and emphasized in that epoch-making pamphlet.

"I shall show you that unless the political aspect of the labor movement is grasped, Socialism will never triumph; and that unless its trades union aspect is grasped the day of its triumph will be the day of its defeat."

Is not the above concept a basic

principle of the I. W. W.? Of course it is, and we are trying to, and succeeding, to popularize it more and more as time goes on. And where did we get the concept? Did it come from the groaning press of Kerr & Co., of Chicago? No, it is a part of De Leon's Newark address.

Is it not a basic principle of the I. W. W. that "This unification or organization is essential in order to save the eventual and possible political victory from bankruptcy." Did we get this concept from the press of Kerr & Co., of Chicago, or the Socialist Party press or platform generally? No, it is a part of De Leon's Newark address and the most broad-minded of our friends give De Leon credit only for being a "supporter" of the I. W. W.!!

The Socialist party men have never pointed out, not even the brightest of them that the "lead of the lance of the Socialist movement is worthless without the shaft." On the contrary; they hold that the head of the "lance" (the political movement), is all that is necessary for emancipation.

The pure and simple trades unions were, and are, still regarded as a stunting ground on which to get votes to propel their political arrow-heads (candidates) to congress.

Daniel De Leon was the first man to point out that the political "lance" could never pierce the capitalist armor unless there was a well drilled and organized economic movement behind it. Without that organized army the "lance" would only jingle on the capitalist armor and fall useless a wasted shot.

The highly developed class-conscious spirit of the S. L. P. is the result of its close adherence to Marxian truths. The very name Socialist Labor Party emphasizes the solid Marxian fact that the working class must depend upon itself alone for emancipation. That piece of Marxian logic—a star of the first magnitude—was, in the minds of Socialists, dwindling to a star of the third magnitude, as a result of opportunistic tactics, tactics that are the logical outcome of the hunt after votes.

The time is not yet—but it will come—when a united labor movement will acknowledge that Daniel De Leon was the most potent mind in America in reviving its dying lustre; first and foremost to drive into the cranium of the movement that it must purge itself of all bourgeois elements.

When capitalism had reached a certain stage of development the man appeared, Marx, who thoroughly analysed it and pointed out its further tendency, at the same time analyzing and pointing out the feeble nature of the Utopian labor movement of his time. We are thankful also that a De Leon has arrived and exhaustively analyzed the pure and simple unionism of our time; pointing out its deficiencies, thereby contributing largely in the task of raising the movement out of the chaotic state that it might otherwise have remained in for a decade or two longer.

The class struggle is here and, in the camp of labor, the proper form of organization. It matters not perhaps who was or is the most potent mind of our movement. But it is right that we should unflinchingly give honor to whom honor is due, and where any impartial individual comments on "De Leonism" with a view to doing it justice, where he falls short of the mark, it devolves upon us of the rank and file to point it out.

Newport News, Va., September 5.

TOUR OF THOMAS H. JACKSON

New York Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor,

Amsterdam; 20-21, Schenectady; 22-23, Troy; 24, Mechanicsville; 25, Fort Edward; 26, Glens Falls; 27, Sandy Hill; 28, Ticonderoga; 29-30, Albany.

October 1, Hudson; 2, Kingston; 3, Poughkeepsie; 4, Newburgh; 5-6, New York; 7, Brooklyn; 8, Yonkers; 9, Port Richmond; 10, Jamaica; 11, Middletown; 12, Port Jervis; 13-14, Binghamton.

The Sections, individual comrades, friends and sympathizers, along the line of this tour, are earnestly requested to co-operate in making it a success.

New York State Executive Committee.

MILLWAUKEE, ATTENTION!

The Hungarian Branch of the Socialist Labor Party of Milwaukee, Wis., has arranged a Grand Vintage Celebration, (Grape Gathering Festival), for Sunday September 30, at the Bohemian Turn Hall, corner 12th and Wine streets. As the entire proceeds of this affair have been voted the campaign fund, all comrades, sympathizers, and readers of the Weekly People should not fail to attend and work with might and main to make it a great success. The admission is 10 cents after 6 o'clock 25 cents. In the evening there will be dancing. Good music.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, September 15, the following contributions were received to the above fund:	
L. Melnick, Brooklyn ..	\$ 1.00
Scand. Section New York, a/c list	3.00
Section Westchester Co., per Katz ..	2.00
Kingston: Julius Wohl, \$2; Louis Rosenthal, \$1; M. Hirsch, \$1; per Katz ..	4.00
New York: G. Popper, \$1; J. P., \$1 ..	2.00
Section Kings County, on list 166, \$3; 175, \$1; 170, \$1; 169, \$1.50 ..	9.50
Section Albany, weekly collections from: A. Kessler, G. Elze, M. Hirschfeld, G. Brodbeck, J. Dyck, G. Vink and H. Schrader, \$1 each ..	7.00
E. Moenell, New York ..	1.00
18th A. D. New York ..	.70
28th and 28th A. D's, New York, per A. Zimmermann ..	3.70
Section Chautauque Co., weekly collection from: O. Beldner, 60c; O. Martenson, 80c; Alfred Anderson, 25c; Knut Johnson, 25c; J. A. Springborn, 10c; Frank Anderson, 20c ..	2.20
A. Klein, Brooklyn ..	1.00
Binghamton: D. R. Munro, \$1; S. L. Brooks, \$1; per Katz ..	2.00
Scand. Section New York, a/c list 81 ..	2.00
E. Seidel, New York ..	1.00
J. P. Johnson, New York, a/c list 187 ..	1.00
Section Westchester County, a/c list 133, per F. Brauckmann ..	10.00
Total for the week ..	\$ 54.00
Acknowledged September 8 ..	\$696.01
Grand total on September 15 \$750.01	
Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y-Treas., New York State Executive Committee.	

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Proposed by Section Schenectady, S. L. P.
(Article IV B.)

Language Federations.

Section 1.—Ten organizations of a certain language, affiliated with the party, with an aggregate membership of three hundred may form a Federation, the duty of which shall be to conduct systematic agitation amongst the workers speaking their respective language from new organizations and maintain a language press.

Section 2.—Every sub-organization connected with said Federation must also be connected with the N. E. C. and under the jurisdiction of the state or local general committees in all party matters, with the exception of those contained in Section 4 of this article.

Section 3.—The Federation shall send regular semi-annual reports to the N. E. C. giving the state of the organization and also a financial report for the six months.

Section 4.—The branches or sub-organizations of the Federation shall levy upon each of their members a monthly tax of twelve cents, to be paid monthly to the Federation and receipted for by stamps to be furnished by the N. E. C. to the Federation at the rate of seven cents each.